THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper

In North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.



SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

Port Dispatch—August 2.

Sun Rises	5.07 A M
Sun Sets	7.03 P M
Day's Length	13 h 56 m
High Water at Southport	5.33 P M
High Water at Wilmington	7.30 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N C., August 2.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 70°; 8 p. m., 72°; maximum, 88°; minimum, 60°; mean 75°.

Rainfall for the day, T; rainfall for the month up to date, T.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina and South Carolina, showers in eastern and fair in western portions; north to northeast winds

Cotton Region Bulletin.

There was moderate rainfall yesterday in most sections of the cotton region. In the Wilmington District rain was reported at only one station, Lumberton, where the record was 1.05 inches. The maximum temperature at Wilmington was 82; Charlotte, 80; Goldsboro, 86; Greensboro, 78, Lumberton, 84; Newbern, 84; Raleigh, 82; Weldon, 82.

OUTLINES

The evidence brought out in the trial of the conspiracy cases to defraud insurance companies at Beaufort, N. C, was much more explicit and conclusive than that of the day before; fraud was proven in one case after another. —— Sixteen persons lost their lives by a cloudburst at Sorocco, N. M., and every dwelling house in the place was more or less damaged. —— Cholera prevails at twenty-seven places in Japan, and the death rate is 60 per cent. —— The Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* reports much activity in the organization of railroad undertakings in the South; cotton mill enterprises continue to attract much attention. —— Fire at Durham, N. C., burned a number of places of business and caused a loss of $100,000. —— Ohio Populists, in convention at Columbus, endorsed Coxey's good roads and non-interest bearing bonds plan. —— Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, in a speech at Baldknob, denounced Cleveland and ridiculed the Kentucky Democratic convention. —— New York markets: Money on call easy at 1@1¼ per cent., last loan at 1 per cent. and closing offered at 1 per cent; cotton firm—middling gulf 7⅝ cents, middling uplands 7¼ cents; Southern flour dull and easy—common to fair extra $2.20@3.00; good to choice $3.00@3.80; wheat dull and firmer—No. 2 red in store and at elevator 74c, afloat 75@75¼c; corn dull and firmer—No. 2 48½c at elevator, afloat 50½c; spirits turpentine dull and weak at 27@27¾c; rosin quiet and steady—strained common to good $1.52@1.57½.

Edward Smart, a survivor of the war of 1812, is living up in Maine in her 99th year, and is still right smart, as they say up there.

According to statistics Ireland shows the lowest percentage of illegitimate births of all the countries of Europe, 2.5, and Austria the highest, 14.3, several of the others running Austria pretty close.

Mlle. Paulina, of Holland, who was seriously ill some time ago, has recovered, but has not picked up much flesh. She is eighteen years old, twenty inches in height and weighs not quite nine pounds.

As the Republicans, when they get down to business, can muster only forty-three Senators, there will be a chance for some of the thrifty Populists to get some right smart pickings by helping them out occasionally.

A Kansas man drowned himself because his wife scolded him. Wives who have sensitive husbands should never scold them. If they find it desirable to reprove them they should do it with the poker, tongs, bread roller or something of that kind.

In some portions of Georgia it will not do for a colored citizen to put on style, even if it is the watermelon time. Last week one of that kind was whitecapped by his colored neighbors for "riding his family around in a carriage," while they had to foot it or ride in a cart.

Senator D. B. Hill is a chicken fancier and is very fond especially of game fowls, which he takes a great interest in breeding. The fellows who have been bucking against David in political manipulating class him as a kind of game foul, who manages to keep in the ring although sometimes pretty badly worsted.

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LVI.—NO. 109. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,816

THE MORNING STAR, THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

Holmes, the man in prison in Philadelphia charged with about eight murders (and the list is not complete yet, it seems) was a thrifty sort of a fellow and utilized the remains of some of his victims. The police of Chicago, where he seems to have done most of his work, have found the skeleton of a woman in the possession of a man who had articulated other skeletons for Holmes, and held this one because he had not paid for some of the other work done. This man says Holmes sold the skeletons to medical students.

Some of the goldites, echoing Secretary Smith, say "free coinage is undemocratic." When did it become undemocratic? When John Sherman, after long trying, sneaked the demonetization of silver through Congress? Up to that time no Democrat ever opened his mouth against the free coinage of silver, which was the people's money, as it is now, and a money as honored as gold for 82 years, during most of which time the Democratic party was in power.

One of the reasons why a Detroit, Mich., woman wants a divorce from her hubby is because when she told him to buy her silk stockings to wear with her bronze shoes the brute actually tried to palm of lisle thread stockings on her. This woman should not only be promptly divorced, but should be invested with plenary powers to fill those lisle thread stockings with sand and sandbag that fellow out of his five senses.

The goldites are commending the Morgan-Belmont syndicate for depositing $2,000,000 of gold in the Treasury and taking in exchange $2,000,000 in greenbacks. That was a transaction that involved neither loss nor risk, for all the syndicate has to do when it wants its $2,000,000 of gold is to send back the greenbacks and draw it.

Japanese have ways of doing many things that seem odd to Americans. That's what the Chinese thought, too. But some how, the Japs generally get there in their own peculiar way.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—Military excursion.

J. H. REHDER & Co—Special sale day.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

W. M. CUMMING—Stock for sale.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Alderman, of Alcolu, S. C., are here on a visit.

— Rev. F. W. E. Peschau left for his home, Greensburg, Pa., yesterday.

— Mr. R. C. Banks, of Rocky Mount, is here to spend a few months

— Mr. J. F. Farmer and wife and Mrs. J. E. Clark, of Wilson, are in the city.

— Mr. John D. Bullock, brother of Dr. Bullock, is here on a visit to relatives.

— Mr. Chas. S. Grainger has returned to the city on account of ill health.

— Mr. Frank K. Myers, who has been to New York on a visit, has returned.

— Mr. Warren G. Elliott, Jr., of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, was a visitor at the STAR office yesterday.

— Miss Carrie Larkins, of Point Caswell, and Miss Hattie Hightower, of Goldsboro, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Wm. McEvans, of this city.

— Messrs. R. A. Cooley, Nashville; Arthur L. Jones, Charleston; H. F. Seawell, Carthage; J. W. McCoy, S. C.; C. L. Banner, Mt. Airy, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

Mr. W. J. Washburn, with Mr. C. M. Whitlock in the capacity of bookkeeper, left for Jacksonville yesterday to accept a similar position with the Parmalee-Eccleston Lumber Company.

— Mr. T. Morgan Turrentine, who has been working with the Postal Telegraph Company at Birmingham, Ala., has returned to take his position back as night operator with the Postal Telegraph Company in this city.

Cheap Rates on S. A. L.

To the Grand Encampment I. O. O. F., of North Carolina, Charlotte, N. C., August 7th. Rate from Wilmington $7.75.

To annual meeting Society of Friends, High Point, N. C., August 6th-15th. Rate from Wilmington $8.20.

To the Pharmaceutical Association, Denver, Col., August 14th-21st, one first-class fare for the round trip.

To Cary, N. C., on account of the North Carolina Farmers' Alliance. Rate from Wilmington $1.05,

Reduced Rates and Excursion to Newbern.

The W., N. & N. railway will have on sale August 5th, 6th and 7th, tickets to Newbern good to return on the 13th at $3.45 for the round trip, and on the 7th a special train will leave Wilmington at 8 a. m., returning leave Newbern at 6 p. m., on which the fare for the round trip will be only $1.00.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

LOCAL DOTS

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Our Raleigh letter will be found very interesting this morning.

— Local forecast for to-day: Probably showers; light variable winds, mostly northerly.

— Boys, look out for the Kinston steam fire engine when you get to Newbern. They say she's a hummer.

— There will be an excursion tonight on the steamer *Wilmington* for Carolina Beach. The boat will leave at 8 o'clock.

— Howard Relief S. F. E. Co. No. 1 has fitted up the city hose wagon and will take it with them to Newbern in place of the company's reel.

— There was 5.1 feet of water in the river at Fayetteville Wednesday at 8 a. m., a fall of a little over a foot in the previous twenty-four hours.

— The Wilmington Division Naval Reserves are ordered to report at the armory this afternoon at 4 o'clock, with equipment, supplies and other things necessary for the cruise.

— The STAR can supply back numbers from the beginning of the Harvey-Horr silver debate, having printed a small extra edition for that purpose. Price, five cents per copy.

— Messrs. A. J. McKinnon and J. P. Gibson will run an excursion over the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad from Bennettsville to Mt. Airy, leaving Bennettsville August 19th and returning on the 21st.

— The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange met yesterday and called a meeting of members of the Exchange, to be held to-day at 10 o'clock a. m, to consider the question of making provision for the reception of the officers of the United States monitor *Amphitrite*.

— Mr. W. B. Jordan travelling agent and correspondent of the STAR, is at Panacea Springs, where he may remain several weeks for the benefit of his health, which, we are glad to say, is improving. During Mr. Jordan's enforced absence from duty, bills for subscription will be sent direct from the STAR office and we earnestly request subscribers to give them prompt attention.

FAREWELL SERVICES

Held Last Night in the First Presbyterian Church, Complimentary to Dr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Worth.

Farewell services on the occasion of the departure of Dr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Worth to the missionary field in China, were held last night in the First Presbyterian Church. After music by the choir, Rev. Dr. Rawlings offered prayer and Rev Dr. Hoge read passages from the Scriptures.

Rev. Dr. Strange, rector of St. James' Church, was then introduced by Dr. Hoge.

Dr. Strange said he had been asked to speak in behalf of the Christian community, to bid these two young servants of God farewell. It was a sad and sweet duty to him. It was sad to say farewell, but sweet to speak of the younger brother and sister of the same city, consecrated to the same cause. On this occasion he loved to speak for the Christian community, as he represented the mother church of Anglo-Saxon Christianity—the Episcopal Church and St. James, the mother parish of this city, which sent out the first missionary from this State—the late Augustus W. Lyle, who died in the very year and in a few months before his appointment to sail. Dr. Strange said he was proud of this strong son and this sweet daughter of our city who are leaving their comfortable homes and friends, forsaking bright futures here to go to do work for the Master. He spoke of their fitness and preparation for the work, and bespoke the blessings and prayers of all for them in their holy mission.

Mr. B. F. Hall spoke for the session of the church, and Mr. C. H. Robinson for the Sunday school.

After the conclusion of the exercises in the church, the parlors in the Memorial Hall, in rear of the church, were thrown open to the public, and Dr. and Mrs. Worth held a reception there for friends who desired to bid them farewell.

Dr. and Mrs. Worth will leave on the 9.20 train on the Atlantic Coast Line this morning and will go to St. Louis. From there they go to San Francisco and will sail thence for Shanghai on the 18th instant.

Base Ball.

The Atlantic Base Ball Club will cross bats with the Confidence team at Hilton this afternoon. It will be remembered that the Confidence team defeated Manager Roberts' team two games in succession. Mr. J. W. Furlong has selected the Atlantic team from the best material in the city and will try and regain the prestige lost by the old Wilmington team. A good game may be expected.

Manager Roberts has secured dates from the following clubs to be played in the near future in this city: Darlington, Sumter, Halifax and Wake Forest.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

Excursion from Fayetteville August 23d.

The Independent Light Infantry of Fayetteville will give an excursion from that place to Wilmington and Ocean View on the 23d inst., in celebration of the one hundred and second anniversary of this famous organization. It is needless to say that they and their friends will meet with a cordial welcome.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

Of the Carolina Inter-State Building and Loan Association.

The stockholders of this Association met yesterday at 12 o'clock noon in Pythian Hall, in this city.

The meeting was called to order by Charles E. Borden, president, who proceeded to appoint a committee, to verify proxies, consisting of Rev. Dr. P. H. Hoge, M. Cronly and E. S. Tennant. The committee reported 1,548 shares represented, of which number 424 were represented in person, and 1,124 by proxy.

This not being a quorum of the stock, or a majority as required by the charter, the chairman announced that the directors would retire and appoint persons to represent the absent stockholders.

Messrs. John D. Bellamy and D. A. Covington made the point and contended that such appointment could not be made, a majority of the Board of Directors not being present.

The charter requires nine directors, and only four directors were present.

The point was also made that the meeting could not be made a formal meeting, and that only an informal discussion of the affairs of the Association could be had, upon the ground that only sixty-seven shares of stock had been represented at the annual meeting in July, and hence no adjourned meeting could be held legally.

The chairman overruled these points. The report of the committee on proxies was adopted and the meeting declared organized for business, a quorum being secured by the appointment of proxies for absent stockholders by three of the directors.

The annual report and statements were read and adopted.

The chair announced that since the call for the adjourned meeting had been issued a temporary receiver of the Association had been appointed, and therefore resolutions were introduced to allow the directors to wind up the Association's affairs upon a plan outlined in the resolutions. The resolutions were fully discussed. A stock vote being taken the chairman announced the resolutions adopted, although no quorum voted, and this point was made.

A resolution introduced by Mr. M. H. Jones, instructing the attorney for the Association to oppose the appointment of Mr. Iredell Meares as receiver before Judge Graham, was overwhelmingly defeated. The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

NAVAL RESERVES.

Ready for the Cruise—The Amphitrite Will Arrive To-day at Southport.

The Naval Reserves are ready to go on the cruise of 1895. The Wilmington Reserves will lead off by assembling this afternoon at their Armory, going aboard and taking charge to prepare for the visiting companies.

The W. N. & N. R. R. has offered free transportation to visiting reserves.

Lieut. W. J. Griffin, of the Elizabeth City Reserves, telegraphs that he will arrive to-day. He was the former commander of the Pasquotank Rifles.

A letter has been written to Governor Carr and Adjutant General Cameron, asking them to meet the *Amphitrite* in Wilmington, but no answer has so far been received.

The *Amphitrite* will arrive here to-day, and Capt. Harper, the navigator for the battalion, has been detailed to meet her at Southport.

Commander Wise, of the *Amphitrite*, wrote Commander Winslow as to the possibilities of coming up to Wilmington, and to suggest a programme for the reserves while on board his ship each morning. He suggests that the Naval Battalion join the *Amphitrite* at Southport, in order to give them training more conveniently in target practice. Of course Commander Winslow, the Reserves and the entire community would rather have them come to Wilmington, but nothing is certain. An exact programme will not be determined upon until the *Amphitrite* arrives, and her coming to the city depends upon the decision reached by Commander Wise, who has everything in charge.

A Mad Dog.

Yesterday afternoon while a crowd of Naval Reserves and others were on board the monitor *Nantucket*, a pet dog owned by Mr. Fred Harper suddenly showed symptoms of hydrophobia and soon cleared the deck, snapping and biting at every one within reach. After making a tour of the hurricane deck, the dog plunged to the lower deck and thence to the river, but was caught by a negro named Joe McNeil, who carried him to the corner of Front and Church streets, where he was compelled to release the dog, owing to its frantic efforts to bite him. The dog was shot later in the evening.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

The Amphitrite.

A press dispatch to the STAR from Charleston last night says: "The U. S. monitor *Amphitrite* sailed hence to-day for Southport, N. C., where she will give three days' practice to the Naval Reserves of that State. From Southport the *Amphitrite* will return South and go to Port Royal, to test the new Government dry dock at that place."

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR's want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR's want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT.

Wilmington S. F. E. Co. No. 1 Will Take Part Through Courtesy of the Atlantic Engine Company of Newbern.

Through the kind courtesy of the firemen and the city authorities of Newbern, the members of Wilmington S. F. E. Co. No. 1 will have the pleasure of taking part in the firemen's tournament in that city next week with their engine and hose reel.

A few days ago Mr. L. J. Taylor, chief of the Newbern Fire Department, was in Wilmington. He wanted to know why both the "Atlantic" and "Adrian" engines could not take part in the contests, and when told that it was necessary to keep one of the engines here, in case of fire, he suggested that the Atlantic company of Newbern would send their engine here for service, so that Wilmington No. 1, as well as Howard Relief No. 1, could take a hand in the friendly struggle. Mayor Ellis, of Newbern, approved the suggestion of Chief Taylor, the Atlantic Company met and voted unanimously to tender their steamer, and the Board of Aldermen held a special meeting and gave the necessary endorsement for the loan of the engine. The W., N. & N. railroad will, it is understood, bring it here and return it to Newbern free of charge.

The other fire engine company in Newbern desired also to tender their steamer, but it was found that it would not be of service in Wilmington, having no hydrant connection.

Members of Wilmington S. F. E. Co. No. 1. are of course delighted. They met last night and unanimously agreed to take part in the tournament. They will leave here Tuesday afternoon, and will return Thursday. Mayor S. H. Fishblate, Chief Martin Newman and Mr. J. W. Monroe, president of the company, were unanimously invited to accompany the boys as their guests. Their secretary was directed to notify these gentlemen, and to request them to divide honors between the Fifth Ward Co. and Wilmington S. F. E. Co. No. 1.

PROBABLY A MURDER.

Death of Sarah Sweat, Colored, Supposed to Have Been Caused By Injuries Received at the Hands of Edward Dickson, Colored.

Coroner Jacobs will hold an inquest to-day upon the body of a colored woman, Sarah Sweat, wife of William Sweat, who died yesterday under circumstances which lead to the belief that her death resulted from violence at the hands of Edward Dickson, colored. The Sweats live on Campbell street near Ninth, and Dickson boarded with them. Last Tuesday night while Sweat was absent from home, his wife and Dickson had a dispute about the latter not paying his board. Dickson knocked the woman down, and notwithstanding her delicate condition, beat her so severely that she was compelled to take to her bed, where she remained until her death.

Dickson was arrested several days ago on a warrant for assault and battery, issued by Justice Bunting on complaint of Sweat, and was released under bond.

SURE TO FIGHT IN DALLAS

Manager Stewart Still Confident of Holding the Big Battle There.

[*New York World.*]

According to Dan. A. Stuart, who is looking after the Texas end of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, the men will meet in Dallas, Texas, as arranged. The following telegram was received yesterday:

DALLAS, TEXAS, July 30.

The Citizens' Committee of Twenty, composed of the largest bankers and merchants, has investigated the law thoroughly through its own legal talent, and, being satisfied that there is absolutely nothing illegal under our laws in this contest, voted to stand between us and all interference and demanded that the contest should take place in Dallas. The Corbett and Fitzsimmons contest will positively take place in Dallas, Oct. 81, in the largest arena and before the largest crowd of modern times.

DAN. A. STUART,

ARENA FOR THE BIG FIGHT.

DALLAS, TEX., July 30.—Twenty leading business men have decided to erect the amphitheatre for athletic and convention purposes, making it a permanent structure, and the Florida Athletic Club will have nothing to do with it. B. F. Lloyd was awarded the contract to-day, and gave a bond of $100,000 for the faithful performance of all conditions. The contract for lumber will be awarded to-morrow. The demand for tickets is on the increase again, and letters are pouring in from all sections of the country.

SMITH DOESN'T THINK THEY WILL FIGHT.

Al Smith, who has a $5,000 cash interest in Jim Corbet's stake, took 5 to 1 to the extent of $100 recently that the big fight would not take place in Texas. Joe Vendig laid the odds. Last night Smith offered to bet $500 to $250 that Dan Stewart and his partners would not succeed in pulling off the fight in the Lone Star State.

SCOTLAND COUNTY.

The People of Richmond Vote Down the Proposition to Divide Their Territory.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

ROCKINGHAM, August 1.—The majority against Scotland in the entire county is about fifteen hundred less than one-half the vote registered in the Scotland territory. The vote in Rockingham is seven hundred and three against Scotland; nineteen for it. Scotland has been before the Legislature fifty years and by this vote the people say they do not want it.

Cotton Receipts.

Receipts of cotton at Wilmington for the month of July are 80 bales; against 196 for same month last year. Receipts for the crop year to August 1st, 1895, are 284,588 bales; to same date last year 189,797. Increase, 44,856.

— There are just as many people looking for houses to rent this year as ever. If you have a vacant house to rent advertise it in the STAR'S Business Locals. Only one cent a word. But no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents.

LANE ON NEILL.

HE DENIES SOME OF THE LATTER'S COTTON ESTIMATES

And Warns Planters to Hold Back Their Crop and Not Be Frightened by the Eight Million "Bugaboo."

[*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*]

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 25.—Hon. Hector D. Lane, President of the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association, arrived in the city this morning from Mobile, where he has been in attendance upon a meeting of Alabama's Commissioners of Cotton States' Exposition at Atlanta, of which board Mr. Lane is general manager for Alabama. Upon being asked as to the condition of the cotton crop, the market, etc., Mr. Lane made the following reply:

"I am very glad that you suggested this subject. It is one of intense interest to the South, and in which I am exceedingly interested, especially so occupying the position that I do as president of the Cotton Growers' Protective Association. I have just read with a great deal of interest, not unmixed with some surprise, Mr. H. M. Neill's letter of July 20th, to *The Times-Democrat*. This has been looked for for some days, as it is well known that Mr. Neill periodically perpetrates just such, about the opening of the cotton market every year. Mr. Neill is a 'bear,' the pet bear of a coterie of speculative gamblers and English manufacturers; and his gyrations are annually costing impoverished Southern planters millions of dollars of their hard earnings. He is now paving the way with all the astuteness of the professional to frighten farmers by using between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 crop "bugaboo" into marketing their whole crop in the early months, receiving then what they can get from the hands of their masters, but later when the practical demonstration comes of the production, and the crop is safely in the hands of the speculator and manufacturer to see values rise a cent and one-half or two cents.

"Mr. Neill naively remarks in his letter in reference to decreased acreage, 'that there was so much noise made that speculators took hold of the market and ran it up, and thus induced the planter to reconsider and plant more.'

"This coming from Mr. Neill should certainly be a warning to cotton growers of the cunning and the methods practiced by speculators. I called this turn on these gentlemen last Spring and addressed a letter to the cotton growers of the South, advising them that this was a trick and a device to circumvent a decrease of the acreage, and as Mr. Neill now frankly admits that such was true, coming as it does from 'their friend the enemy,' I hope in future they will heed such warnings.

"Mr. Neill advises the world that Texas has only decreased her acreage 5 per cent. The speculators were just a little late in their efforts to prevent a decrease as far as relates to Texas, for they had substantially planted their crop when values commenced to rise. I have spent five weeks in Texas since the planting season commenced, and I state without fear of honest contradiction that the decrease in that State is not less than 16 per cent. Mr. Neill accepts Texas as a criteron. In view of this fact, I shall make a trip to Texas in the next few days and shall investigate the conditions to my own personal satisfaction.

"To my mind to make an 8,000,000 crop superior weather to last year's phenomenal conditions must prevail hereafter. Killing frosts must be two weeks to one month late, and without such conditions the crop may be easily under 7,500,000, if not 7,000,000.

"Europe will take this past year, 6,800,000 America's cotton, while North and South America, Canada and Mexico will take 3,100,000 bales, and with improving trade America will surely take 3,800,000 bales, which would leave only 4,700,000 bales for export, even if 8,000,000 was raised, which is practically impossible. If the crop is only 7,350,000, then less than 4,000,000 would be available for export.

"A scramble for cotton would set in such as has not been seen since 1870, as Europe is entirely dependent on the South for her supplies of raw cotton, as statistics show that her importation this year from India, Egypt, Brazil, etc., is only equal to 1,600,000 bales of American cotton.

"The manufacturers of Europe are selling their goods months and months ahead without protecting themselves by the purchase of raw cotton, expecting that the necessities of the planter will force him to sell at any price that the mill owners and speculators choose to pay.

"Now, I advise and sincerely hope that the cotton growers will move their crop on the market just as slowly as they can possibly afford, and not allow themselves to be terrorized into rushing it all on the market during the early months, but to hold back 35 to 50 per cent. of what they usually market, and thus by a judicious distribution we will realize handsome returns."

The Quarantine Station.

The Southport *Leader* says: Dr. Eager was over to the place soon to be occupied by the new quarantine station, last Tuesday, and set stakes, showing its location. The station will occupy a space one way between the upper end of Battery Island and Prince's creek light, on the east side of the channel. The pier, which will be six hundred feet in length, will run north by northwest, and be in water from eighteen inches to twenty feet in depth.

In the contract, as let by the Government, the attendants and medical quarters are not included in the bid. The station to be constructed will consist of a pier, above mentioned, a hospital building, disinfecting house and ballast crib.

An artesian well will be sunk at the station, and both the flow and character of water coming from this well will be noted with interest.

Mr. Frank Baldwin, the contractor, is here and will this week have four test piles driven, in order to determine the length of the piles necessary to be used. Ninety days is the time allowed to complete the contract, the time dating from the completion of the contractor's bond. This bond has already been accepted, so that work on the station will follow at once.

The tug Woodard, will be tied to the end of the quarantine pier, when built, and used as attendants' quarters.

A Government superintendent of construction will be sent down, who will make reports as the work on the station progresses.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopædia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Grand Military Excursion

FROM

FAYETTEVILLE

—TO—

Wilmington and Ocean View,

Friday, Aug. 23, 1895.

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry will celebrate its One Hundred and Second Anniversary at Ocean View. They expect a large attendance of Veterans and Ladies.

A fine Band will go with us.

The managers will do all in their power to make everybody have a pleasant day.

Good order will be maintained, and the ladies carefully looked after.

A Refreshment Car, a Baggage Car and a Reserved Coach will be in the train. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.

Tickets will be on sale at the office of the Agent at all Stations below Fayetteville and can be had from any of the Committee.

SCHEDULE AND FARE:

		Wilmington.	Ocean View.
Fayetteville,	7.00 A. M.	$1 00	$1 25
Stedman,	7.25 "	1 00	1 25
Autryville,	7.33 "	1 00	1 25
Roseboro,	7.52 "	1 00	1 25
Parkersburg,	8 05 "	90	1 15
Garland,	8.18 "	80	1 15
Ivanhoe,	8.54 "	75	1 00

Return Train leaves Ocean View 6.30 p. m.; Wilmington 7.30 p. m.

J. C. VANN,
E. L. PEMBERTON,
W. C. McDUFFIE,
MARSDEN HAIGH,
B. R. HUSKE,
Managers.

aug 2 1w

SATURDAYS

Special Sale Day.

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

Next Fourth Street Bridge.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Prices that will astonish everybody. aug 2 tf

THE CAROLINA MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Company,

of Charlotte, N. C.

The CAROLINA MUTUAL is a strong NORTH CAROLINA Company. It is, however, a stock company, and issues absolutely non-participating and non-assessable policies. Its mutual feature consists in a charter provision, that one-third of its directors must be POLICY-HOLDERS who are NOT stockholders elected by the POLICY-HOLDERS; this is a very strong point, the policy-holders who have great interests at stake, have a share in the management of the Company, and will always know its condition. Better than this, the CAROLINA MUTUAL deposits all premiums received at this agency to their credit with the WILMINGTON SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. This makes it practically a local company. The directors of the company are:

P. M. BROWN,
Of Brown, Weddington & Co., Wholesale Hardware.
E. B. SPRINGS,
Of E. B. Springs & Co., Fertilizers and Wagons.
M. P. PEGRAM,
Cash'r First Nat'l Bank of Charlotte.
B. D. HEATH,
Of Heath Brothers, Bankers.
SAM'L E. WHITE,
President Fort Mill Man'f'g Co.
A. C. SUMMERVILLE,
Lumber and Real Estate.
J. T. ANTHONY,
Wholesale Provisions and Grain.
JOHN W. MILLER,
Real Estate and Cotton Broker.
HERIOT CLARKSON,
Of Clarkson & Dals, Att'ys-at-Law.

These gentlemen stand among the wealthiest and most successful business men of North Carolina, and their names are a guarantee of the Company's honesty, conservatism and success. We heartily recommend the Company to the property owners of Wilmington. We also represent other good companies, and do a general insurance business. Come to see us.

STEDMAN & WORTH,

Resident Agents.

je 9 tf

RICE, RICE.

10 barrels common Rice.
10 bags Java Rice.
25 bags best Japan Rice.
10 boxes Borax Soap.
30 boxes Riverside Soap.
25 boxes Boss Soap.
10 boxes D. D. Soap.
Ask prices.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
225 North Water Street.
July 31 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Eastern Carolina Piscatorial Association will be held at the Orton House, in this city, Tuesday, August 6th next, at 12 o'clock noon.

FRANK H. STEDMAN,
July 30 1w Secretary.

For Rent,



THAT DESIRABLE STORE No. 18 Market street, at present occupied by Sol. Bear & Co. Three Stories, elevator and basement and all modern improvements. Possession given October 1st.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
July 23 tf 18 Market street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Final Sale.

THE DISCONTINUANCE OF OUR GENERAL 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT AND THE BEGINNING OF OUR

Final Sale

Takes Place the 1st of August.

We have only a few days in which to close out the balance of our stock. The GREAT DISCOUNT SALE relieved us of the bulk of it, but the rest must go and we call it a

Necessity Sale.

It is a final one also, and you have only a very short time in which to take advantage of it.

This will be a HARVEST WEEK for the

Bargain Gatherers.

This sale is different from all others and the various lots put forward increase in real value WHILE THE PRICES GET STEADILY SMALLER.

Read the Items.

Figured Cashmeres and Bedford Cords, all wool, only 25c, worth 60c to $1.00.

Challies, all wool, 8c a yard, worth 20c a yard.

1,000 yards evening shades in Cotton Fabrics, as pretty as Crepons, only 5c a yard.

5,000 yards Cotton Crash, only 3c a yard.

1,000 yards Elastic at 1c a yard.

1,000 yards Veiling at 10c a yard, all Silk.

100 boxes Soap—Tropical Boquet, three cakes in each box, only 15c a box, worth 25c.

5,000 cakes Castile Soap, three cakes for 5c.

Bixby's Shoe Polish at 5c a bottle.

1,000 yards Lace at 5c a yard, worth 15 and 20c.

200 Corsets, including "Warner's Health," "Bridal," "Diamond" and other well known brands, only 50c a pair.

500 Gent's Suspenders at 25c, worth 35c.

100 Silk Belts at 10c each.

A good Machine Cotton, two spools for 5c.

100 yards all Silk Grenadines at 75c a yard, worth $1.50.

All our 50c Waist Silks at 40c yard.

We will move to No. 29 North Front street, Store formerly occupied by Mr. P. Heinsberger.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK

No. 9 NORTH FRONT ST.

aug 1 tf

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.

CHANGE OF PIER.

Commencing Saturday, Aug. 3d, 1895,

Clyde Line Steamers for

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

and GEORGETOWN, S. C.,

will sale Saturdays at 3.00 p. m., from Pier 49, E. R., between Clinton and Montgomery streets, near the Receiving Station of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., instead of Pier 29, E. R., as heretofore.

Wm. P. Clyde & Co, Gen'l Agts.
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

THEO. G. EGER, Traf. Mgr.
July 27 1w

Just to Remind You

THAT YOU CAN'T HELP BEING

CURED

If you will have your Prescription work done by

JAS. D. NUTT,

Jy 28 tf The Druggist.

WANTED,

MAN TO CLEAN OUT CISTERN.

Apply at

aug 1 2t STAR Office.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 2, 1895

ENFORCED IDLENESS.

Some of the gentlemen who contend that we have money enough and that it is not lack of money which has filled the country with armies of tramps, say that the tramp is one of the necessary evils, that all countries have them and therefore we, too, must have them. Admitting the fact as to other countries the presence of the tramp can readily be accounted for in them, but they have preventives which we have not and remedies which we do not try to apply. But there is more excuse for the presence of the tramp in the old, crowded, class-ridden, king-ruled countries of the old world than there is in this young, roomy, naturally favored and man-ruled Republic. Overcrowded populations, too little money, and too little work make the tramp in Europe, as too little money with too little work, without a crowded population make the tramp in this country. In this respect the large standing armies of those countries serve a good purpose by absorbing a very large portion of the element which would without them recruit the army of tramps. We have no such absorbents in this country, and therefore the tramp is turned loose to wander over the country. But the tramp of Europe is not the despised, shunned outcast he is in this country, is looked upon and treated as more unfortunate than criminal, and in some of these countries, at least, there is a regular system for taking care of them, and forcing them to help take care of themselves. By means of these systems they are provided with food and shelter at public expense while on the tramp hunting for something to do. Thus they are not driven to the necessity of becoming pilferers and law-breakers, and law-defiers, as they sometimes become in this country.

We are told by some of the men who believe there is money enough in the country that the tramp is an old institution with us, and that there is no connection between him and the present monetary system; but this is not true. The tramp is for this country quite a modern creation. He was seldom, if ever, seen before the war, seldom during the war, for between the industries and the armies there was demand and use for every able-bodied man, and it was not until 1868, three years after the war, when Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch began the fatal policy of contracting the currency that the tramps became numerous enough to attract attention, and from that day until this they have been familiar figures throughout the land, but more so in the North than in the South.

Mr. McCulloch contracted the currency about $500,000,000 and this was followed up by the act of Congress declaring the $1,600,000,000 of 5-20 bonds, which were payable in "lawful money of the United States," payable in coin, which was followed up by the Sherman rascality of 1873 demonetizing silver, which made these bonds payable in gold, each of which acts contracted the volume of currency still more.

If all this had nothing to do with the making of tramps, how will they account for the rapid and startling increase in the number? We had few or no tramps till the contraction of the currency began, for then began the paralysis of industries, the bankrupcies, the reduced wages, the closed factories, the discharged workmen who soon became wandering tramps. When workmen who had been getting respectable wages were asked to work for wages that would not support them decently and refused, they were discharged and their places filled with imported cheap labor from Europe, a business which was soon overdone, and this added still more to the already numerous army of tramps. While this was going on the contracted currency reduced the prices of farm products, depressed agriculture, made the calling unprofitable and drove thousand of discouraged men from the farms to seek employment in the towns and cities, and this, too, helped to swell the army of tramps because these people crowded others in the already overcrowded labor markets.

Whatever excuse there may be in the old countries of Europe there is no valid excuse for the presence of the tramp in any considerable number in this country, and if it were not for the blundering and criminal financial management in first contracting the volume of currency and in following it up by a still further and more fatal contraction by the demonetization of silver, this country would never have been disgraced and cursed by the tramp as it has been since 1868. The remedy is to fully remonetize silver by placing it where was before the conspiracy of 1873 succeeded, and to expand the volume of currency so that there may be enough to meet the demands of a young and growing country like this.

MINOR MENTION.

In some respects the Maryland Democratic State convention, which met in Baltimore Wednesday, resembled the last Democratic convention in Kentucky. In Kentucky the "sound money" men got the platform and the free silver men got the ticket nominated; this doubtless by a mutual understanding before they got down to work, or what some people would call in more direct phraseology a trade. How that business is going to pan out on election day remains to be seen. It was understood before the Maryland convention, if the anti-Gorman papers are to be relied upon, that it was a clean cut Cleveland versus Gorman fight, and the only question for the Democrats to decide was whether they were in it for Cleveland or for Gorman. That's the way the *Sun* put it. But as far as the outcome shows it wasn't a Cleveland-Gorman fight at all, for Gorman got the ticket and gave the Cleveland men the platform, the only difference in this case between the Maryland and Kentucky Conventions being that Gorman isn't a free silver man and didn't put up a free silver ticket, but notwithstanding the well-known antagonism between him and the President, he and his friends formulated a platform that the most ardent friend of the President and the most enthusiastic admirer of his administration could not have improved upon. Whether this sugar is going to have the effect of drawing the anti-Gorman men to the support of the Gorman ticket remains to be seen; but, from the present indications, there is nothing to justify the belief that the Democrats will have a walkover, especially in view of the fact that at the last election the Republicans captured three Congressional districts and elected three out of the six Congressmen.

* * *

At the meeting of the International Geographical Congress, held in London this week, a number of papers were read giving interesting information as to the progress of Arctic exploration and what has resulted from it so far. Among other facts General Greely stated that the knowledge acquired as to the islands and coasts of the Arctic regions through these explorations had within a period of two centuries furnished the world with products worth $1,200,000,000. They urge continued effort, some of them favoring the use of balloons, as contemplated by Mr. Andree, of Sweden. It is somewhat remarkable that while such determined and repeated efforts have been made to penetrate the ice barriers of the North, so little effort comparatively has been made to penetrate the ice fields that hem in the South pole, which, according to some scientists, presents much more inducement for effort in that direction than the North pole does. According to the theory of some of these scientists there is a cup-shaped continent of vast extent surrounding the South pole and hemmed in by the ice barriers. Some attempts have been made to climb these barriers, but the explorers were not sufficiently equipped for the task and failed. This continent, it is asserted by some of these scientists, is overhung by a vapor, produced by volcanoes into which large bodies of water are pouring, returning in steam vapor, which modifies the climate and makes it semi-tropical. They believe, also, that this continent is inhabited by a race of people with light complexions, blue eyes and light hair, an opinion in which they are somewhat sustained by some ancient legends and chronicles, and also by the traces of ante-deluge civilization in the extreme Southern portion of our hemisphere. There may or may not be something in these theories, but enough of interest should be taken in the Antarctic region to try to find out something more about it than we now know, which is practically nothing.

* * *

We have from time to time in these columns called attention to the growing competition in the wheat market by which the American wheat-grower is confronted, the principal competitors being Russia and Argentina, in both of which countries the wheat area is constantly expanding and the product increasing. The following, which we clip from the New York *Times*, presents some facts and figures showing how formidable this competition is becoming and gives at the same time some idea of what the American wheat-grower has to contend against. It says:

"The statistics published from time to time by the London journals of the grain trade point to interesting tendencies and facts which American producers should not overlook. The growing movement of wheat at low prices from Russia and Argentina has been indicated by reports to which we have heretofore directed attention. For example, while the wheat and flour imports of the United Kingdom were larger by 8 per cent. in 1894 than in 1892, the share of the United States fell off 27 per cent., the greater part of the difference having been supplied by Russia and Argentina. We also showed some weeks ago that during the forty-one weeks beginning with August 1, 1894, the exports of wheat and flour to Europe from Russia were 92,000,000 bushels, as against 78,000,000 for the corresponding weeks of the preceding year and 56,000,000 for the corresponding weeks of 1892 3.

"The London *Corn Trade List* now publishes the imports into the United Kingdom for the six months ending on June 30 last. Here is a part of the table, the last three figures of each number being omitted:

	1893.	1894.	1895.
United States...	28,685	22,195	24,890
Russia..........	5,107	12,543	17,490
Argentina.......	5,400	9,238	11,141
Australia	1,816	1,921	3,577
Turkey..........	123	279	1,065

The totals show that while the entire quantity of wheat (flour excluded) imported during the six months was increased from 46,024,875 bushels in 1893, to 53,621,980 in 1894 and 65,033,004 in 1895, the share of the United States declined from 28,685,554 bushels in 1893 to a little more than 22,000,000 in 1894 and less than 24,500,000 in 1895. Nearly all of the increase of 19,000,000 bushels in the total was supplied by Russia and Argentina.

CURRENT COMMENT

—— If Col. Ho Tung, of Hong Kong, knows what he is talking about the much disputed fee of Diplomat Foster was an even $100,000. If Mr. Foster really bagged as large a sum as that we don't see what is to prevent him from representing Indiana in the United States Senate.—*New York Mercury, Dem.*

—— The bitter war between the Platt and anti-Platt forces in New York city is rapidly making a way for Democratic victory at the coming municipal elections. The incompatability of these elements is undisguised, and the Democrats have only to organize, to put up clean men and to make a spirited campaign in order to beat the tea-drinkers out of their boots. When the Tammany regulars join hands with the State Democracy, the Republicans of New York might as well make ready for a funeral.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Goldsboro *Headlight*: A subscriber at Grantham's Store claims the champion watermelon vine on record, containing 820 yards of vine and 260 pounds of good fruit.

— Raleigh *Visitor*: Work on the Baptist Woman's University here will be resumed September 1. Thus far $6,000 worth of work has been done. No debts will be contracted. Each payment will be met as it falls due.

— Charlotte *Observer:* Dr. Eugene Grissom, who was for 25 years the superintendent of the insane asylum at Raleigh, and who has for several years lived in Colorado, is now at an asylum at Denver, under treatment for the morphine habit.

— Durham *Sun*: The largest radish raised in this county this year, so far as heard from, is now on exhibition at the drug store of Heart & Farthing. It is a whopper. The radish was raised by A. B. Williams, on Roxboro street, and is nineteen inches in circumference and weighs ninety-two ounces—five pounds and twelve ounces.

— Winston *Sentinel*: The body of an old colored man by the name of Matthews was found yesterday in a tobacco field near Sedge Garden, this county. His death is a mystery. The colored man who found him says he was led to the place by some dogs. The old man is supposed to have been dead several days. His head and arm were both severed from his body.

— Clinton *Democrat*: We regret to record the death of Mr. John Fisher, which occurred at his residence near Roseboro, last Tuesday morning, July 23d. Although he had been sick for two or three weeks his death was a surprise. ——Mrs. McC. J. Smith died at her home near Seven Springs on Tuesday, the 23d ult. She was a daughter of the late Elisha Grady of Lenoir county, and had been sick about five weeks with fever.

TWINKLINGS.

— "O, doctor, how do you do? You look killing this evening."

"Thank you, but I'm not; I'm off duty, you know."—*Brooklyn Life.*

— Binks—Do you ever engage in domestic broils with your wife?

Winks—No, we keep a girl to do the cooking.—*Town Topics.*

— "Bingle's wife says she thinks heaven must be something like Boston."

"What does Bingle say?"

"He says he is tempted to become an agnostic."—*Washington Star.*



June 8 6m sa we fr

SHAKESPEARE AND VIRGINIA.

The Colonists at Jamestown Were the Poet's Contemporaries.

The first permanent English settlement in America was at Jamestown, Va., in 1607. William Shakespeare died nine years later, in 1616. In August, 1620, negro slaves were first introduced into Virginia. From 1607 on the colonization of Virginia from England proceeded steadily, and briskly, too, for that age, it being especially noteworthy that this colonization fairly represented all England and was not restricted to any class or sect. Moreover, the England of that day was Shakespeare's England—the England from which he drew his characters, manners, speech, proverbs, and particularly all those traits and touches that give definite date and locality to his works.

They were Shakespeare's contemporaries who came over with Captain John Smith and his successors—the very men and women whom he knew and drew so well, some of them also knowing him, not only as a dramatist and actor, but also personally. There is a tradition, not fully verified nor yet wholly discredited, that among these early colonists was one of the executors of Shakespeare's will, who lived and died at Fredericksburg, it being commonly understood and accepted that, until the late war, fragments of the tombstone of this executor could still be seen in an old cemetery of that town.

From 1620 the African settlement of the colony and its English settlement proceeded together, pari passu. The negro colonists, of course, as slaves and barbarians, were put at the lowest and coarsest labor, and there, working side by side with English Hodge, from him they learned such English and English folklore as they acquired. Later Hodge and the negro separated, and it was not long before the latter was practically segregated, Hodge progressing more or less, with some exceptions, while Sambo, black and a slave, was rapidly hedged about by strict laws and customs that set him apart and kept him stationary. To educate him was a crime, but illiterate and barbarous as he was the first civilization and education he received were English, fresh from the soil of Shakespeare's England, and to this day he legibly retains Shakespeare's mark as originally impressed upon him.

Of course even in slavery there were freedmen, house and town servants and a few other negroes from whom this impress was partially removed by their opportunities and associations, and many more have lost it since emancipation and the free school have come, but the mass of rural negroes, with some whites who have been subjected to very similar conditions, still remind one of the great dramatist by their doings and sayings, their proverbs, omens, signs and peculiarities of speech. They sometimes exhibit an apparent familiarity with Shakespeare in their words and phrases, but they do not know him at all—never heard of him.—Lippincott's.

Making Wall Paper.

It is very interesting to go through a wall paper factory and follow the processes of manufacture. The designs are the first things observed. Formerly there was a scarcity of these, but now there is a flood, and a manufacturer must exercise much artistic taste and business ability in making selections. One was submitted to a New England manufacturer recently by a woman who stated that it was dictated by spirits. The least that can be said of it is that it was not desirable.

Various designers have different specialties—some flowers, others architectural ideas, etc.—and of recent years architects have devoted many of their spare moments to originating all paper designs.

A complete design consists of three pieces—side wall, border and ceiling. The general width of patterns of the side wall and ceiling as used in the trade and manufactured by American machinery is 18 inches, and the length of the repeat in the pattern is either 11¾ or 14¾ or 17¾ inches, as suggested by the character of the design, the shorter repeats being the most satisfactory to the trade in general.

Many of the best effects are produced in papers containing only four to six colors, but as many as 20 or 25 are sometimes used. Each color and shade in a design means a separate roller to the manufacturer.—Boston Herald.

A Kind Voice.

There is no power of love so hard to get and to keep as a kind voice. A kind hand is deaf and dumb. It may be rough in flesh and blood, yet do the work of a soft heart, and do it with a soft touch. But there is no one thing that love so much needs as a sweet voice to tell what it means and feels, and it is hard to get and keep it in the right tone. One must start in youth and be on the watch night and day, at work and at play, to get and keep a voice that shall speak at all times the thoughts of a kind heart. It is often in youth that one gets a voice or a tone that is sharp, and it sticks to him through life, and stirs up ill will and grief, and falls like a drop of gall on the sweets of home. Watch it day by day as a pearl of great price, for it will be worth more to you in days to come than the best pearl hid in the seas. A kind voice is to the heart what light is to the eye. It is a light that sings as well as shines.—Elihu Burritt.

A SAMOAN MALANGA.

It Is a Picnic Which Lasts From a Few Days to a Fortnight.

One of the chief amusements in Samoa, both among natives and Europeans, is going on a "malanga," which means practically a picnic of a few days' to a fortnight's duration. These "malangas" are most frequently made by boat, going round the coast from village to village, carrying presents for your hosts and receiving in return accommodation and entertainment—food and provisions being usually taken by the "malanga" party. A few days may thus be passed very agreeably at any native village. Up at daylight, one takes a swim within the protection of the reef, where the water is comparatively shallow, and therefore free from sharks of any dangerous size.

During the morning, if the heat be not too great, one can go out with the natives in their canoes to the reef, watch them net or spear their fish, which they do with great dexterity; collect coral from the shallows inside the outer reef and look down through the clear water at the emerald and sapphire colored fish, the variegated coral, the great black slugs, so much appreciated by the Chinese epicure, and all the wonderful objects in which the waters of the southern Pacific are so rich. After the midday meal everybody sleeps, or at least remains in the shelter of his hut till toward sunset. To search out a comfortable hut and pleasant companions is the business, therefore, of the visitor, for the natives will always welcome their guests into any hut he may choose to enter, although there is usually a special one, called the guesthouse, set apart for the use of strangers.

Now, one can experience the charms of the Samoan "lomi-lomi," which is simply analogous to our massage. The native girls have beautiful supple fingers, and few things could be pleasanter on a boiling hot afternoon than to lie on the cool mats and submit one's self to their delicate manipulation. It is curious that the system of massage is found among nearly all savage races and employed by them as a cure for headache or any aching of the limbs.—Westminster Review.

The Kodak In Jamaica.

A prominent Philadelphian who has just returned from a trip to Jamaica brings home the following laughable story: The photographer of the party induced a group of native girls to pose for him. After arranging them to his satisfaction, he prevailed upon one of the other girls to take a peep through the camera. What she saw quite astonished her, and she lost no time in imparting to the posers the fact that she had seen them all standing on their heads. The effect was ludicrous. When the photograph was taken, it revealed each maiden frantically clutching her skirts about her knees, while a look of great distress appeared upon each black countenance.—Philadelphia Record.

Attila looked like a Chinaman, though decidedly uglier. He had almond shaped eyes, small nose turned up at the end, high cheek bones and wide mouth.

Jerome of Prague was a fiery orator. His denunciations of sin and sinners were terrible to hear.

An English lady's state gown was, in the time of George I, called a cyclas.

THE ORGAN'S INTRICACIES.

Some Interesting Comments on the Various Parts of the Instrument.

The keyboard of a modern church organ contains from 58 to 61 keys and is consequently 4 1-2 to 5 octaves in compass. The lowest or bottom left hand key is C. Now, counting each octave from the left, it reads thus: The lowest octave is called the "CC" octave, written with two capital C's; the next is the "tenor" octave, written with one capital C; the next the "middle" octave, written with an italic C, with a figure 1 over it—"C1;" the next is the "treble" octave, written with an italic C and a figure 2 over it—"C2;" the next is the "alto" octave, written with an italic C and a figure 3 over it—"C3."

The lowest octave is sometimes called the "bass octave" or "double C" octave, and the GG is called the "gamut G." The G of the tenor octave is called also "fiddle G," it giving the sound of G on the open string of the violin. The black keys are always called "sharps," never "flats," such as "F sharp," not "G flat."

If, then, any key is wrong, mention it as follows: Tenor d on the oboe is out of tune, etc., or middle a sharp on the flute is out of tune or weak, etc. If a note will not respond to a key when touched on any particular "stop," try another stop, and if it responds on that the first stop tried is out of order by its pipe not sounding. Then describe this so: Middle c on the melodia is "off its speech." When couplers are out of order, describe the position of the note and mention the coupler thus: Tenor c "swell to great" is "off."

A great organ separation is a contrivance used in organs of pneumatic key and stop action. By the use of two pistons or buttons over the keys a player can "separate" or silence all the great organ from the other manuals and instantly restore the sound again. Thus suppose both swell and choir were coupled to the great organ and the player's hands were using the great keys, and the piece called for only the swell and choir coupled, then pressing the button disconnects the great organ pro tem., so that it is silent, and the fingers need not be taken off the great keys, but be kept on and ready for the sudden loud change by pressing the relieving button.

A "salicional," from Latin "salicet," weeping, is the French equivalent for the "dulciana" in English and American church organs. The "vox angelica," or "angel voice," is the softest stop in the organ. It does not come up to anything angelic that human beings know of other than the quiet voice of conscience, the latter being far more serviceable and cheaper. The "vox celeste" is a stop tuned slightly "out of tune" so as to pulsate or beat with any other stop played with it. It has nothing to do with "celestial voices," as far as I know. We presume heaven is perfect and all nature as well, but anything out of tune offends the musician's ear. Then why encourage it? The vox angelica effect can be got by playing on the salicional with the swell closed. The best vox celeste not out of tune is the "tremulant." Both the angelica and celeste are excellent stops for indifferent players to moon about on for hours, but an overdose produces cold sweats and other changes, due no doubt to the temperature of the air above to where we are wafted. Both stops are expensive but useless additions to church organs and probably never used more than twice a year, perhaps never.—Providence Journal.

The Drama In the Transvaal.

Two curious coincidences happened during the progress of "The Village Priest" at the Standard, Johannesburg. In the third act Marguerite tells her mother that they do not live in a house of cards, and hardly were the words out of Miss Affy Bevan's mouth than fearful crashes of a minor earthquake kind were heard behind the scenes, the "wings" tottered, and a cabinet containing flowerpots and vases was overturned with a great smash. A few sentences afterward the comtesse declared "her idol was shattered," and she gazed pensively upon the fragments of broken vases. Upon Miss Affy Bevan's exit a voice from the "gods" warned her "not to go out there, as she might be killed," an apt sally which a contemporary says produced a general laugh from the audience.—South Africa.

Thoughtful, Very.

Siegfried Reibeles, the head bookkeeper, had become engaged to the daughter of his rich but very stingy principal, who was away from home at the time. He addressed the following telegram with reply prepaid to his future father-in-law:

"Just become engaged to Betty. Mamma agreeable. Request your consent also. Consent prepaid. Betty and Siegfried."—Tagliche Rundschau.

Cannot Serve Two Masters.

Society must let go of any man who has to work more than six hours a day, or his employer will.—Atchison Globe.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

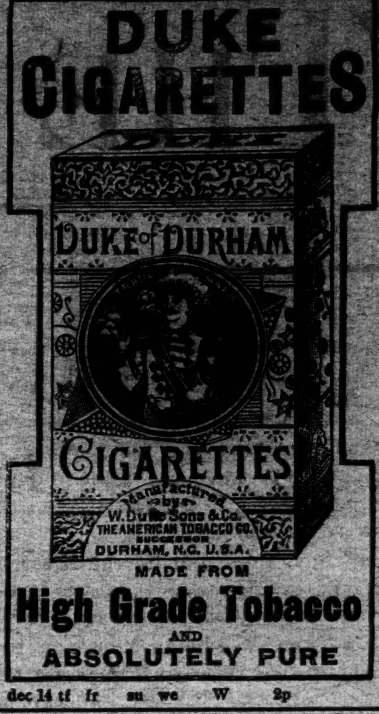
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store. †



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HOW TO FIND A BURGLAR.

Here Is a Scheme Which New York Detectives Adopt Sometimes.

Two thieves and two detectives met the other night at Eighth avenue and Fortieth street. The central office men wanted some information about a burglary. They also wanted to know what the thieves were doing, and with what particular band they were training.

They separated the thieves by stepping between them before they had a chance to converse, and they knew one man's record. The other was only known to them as a suspect. Each detective took one of the men aside and asked him full details about the other, his name, address, business, last job and the like.

The thieves were in a dilemma. Neither knew what the other was saying. Each described the other, giving name, address, business and all.

Taking care not to allow the men to get within speaking distance the detectives changed places and each said to his man:

"Tell me who you are, what you do, where you live. I think we want you."

Neither thief knew how his "pal" had described him, and both told an entirely new story, gave a new name, new address, new employment—in fact, each gave his "pal" the lie from the start.

Again the detectives changed places and proceeded to condemn each man out of his own mouth and that of his "pal." Both descriptions given were false, of course, and the men had thus confessed that they had something to conceal.

Having thus "got them right," the central office men asked for a direct "tip" about the burglary they were working on, threatening both thieves with arrest if they didn't tell what they had heard in the thieves' colony, where pretty nearly every one knows who did the last "job."

The men who had told two lies apiece a minute before told the name of a band and the name of a member of that band with great promptness and that night a burglar was arrested.

But the detectives did not tell in court how they placed their hands on him. There is nothing like a little mystery.—New York Herald.

Mary H. Sherman has been elected a member not only of the school committee, but of the board of health in Brookfield, Mass.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-℔ Jute		@	5½
Standard	7¼	@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	13½	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	8½	@	10
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	8
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	7	@	7¼
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6½	@	
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 15
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	....	@	27
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	11 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ℔ ℔	15		
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	60	@	
Virginia Meal	60	@	65
COTTON TIES— ℔ bundle		@	75
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State	....	@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	15	@	21
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	6		6¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	09
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No, 2 ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 25	@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring ℔ keg	3 50	@	4 00
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade	3 00	@	3 75
Choice,	4 00	@	4 25
Straight	4 25	@	4 40
First Patent	5 00	@	5 25
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7½	@	10
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	65	@	67½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	65
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	65
Oats, from store		@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	50
Cow Peas	90	@	1 00
HIDES, ℔ ℔—			
Green	....	@	4
Dry	..	@	5½
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			
Eastern	....	@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	90
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	2	@	2¼
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5½	@	9
North Carolina	6½	@	9
LIME, ℔ barrel	....		1 25
LUMBER(city sawed) ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	..	@	22
" " " in bbls	....	@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" " in bbls	25	@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" " in bbls	....	@	16
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	25
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis		@	2 50
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	4 50	@	15 50
Rump		@	14 00
Prime		@	15 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT ℔ sack Alum	....	@	75
Liverpool	....	@	65
Lisbon	....	@	....
American		@	65
on 125 ℔ Sacks	45	@	50
SHINGLES 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts	....	@	7 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Granu'd	4⅝	@	5
Standard A		@	4½
White Ex. C		@	4⅜
ExtraC, Golden		@	4¼
C, Yellow		@	3¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	....
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead	....	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	00	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	00	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00	@	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	5	@	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon— Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
WOOL, ℔ ℔—Washed	14	@	
Clear of burs	12½	@	
Burry		@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, August 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet at 24½ cents per gallon for country and 25 cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 20 per bbl. for Strained, and $1 25 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at $1 35 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at $1 20 for Hard, $1 60 for Yellow Dip and $2 00 for Virgin.

COTTON.—Steady.

Ordinary	4½	cts ℔ ℔
Good Ordinary	5¾	" "
Low Middling	6 7-16	" "
Middling	6⅞	" "
Good Middling	7 3-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	00	bales
Spirits Turpentine	263	casks
Rosin	962	bbls
Tar	196	bbls
Crude Turpentine	95	bbls

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

For month of July 1895.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
89	7,147	19,662	2,798	1,695

RECEIPTS.

For month of July 1894.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
126	6,415	20,355	4,881	1,506

EXPORTS.

For month of July, 1895.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
Domestic..	972	4,065	1,997	2,335	1,705
Foreign...	000	2,724	13,150	1,600	000
	972	6,789	15,147	3,935	1,705

EXPORTS.

For month of July, 1894.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic..	994	2,806	1,822	3,341	1,564
Foreign...	000	2,905	16,034	6	000
	994	5,711	17,856	3,347	1,564

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat, August 1, 1895.

	Ashore.	Afloat.	Total.
Cotton	2,758	00	2,758
Spirits	3,963	00	3,963
Rosin	18,110	4,854	22,964
Tar	1,386	00	1,386
Crude	1,144	00	1,144

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat, August 1, 1894.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
1,654	4,016	25,593	2,368	558

QUOTATIONS.

	Aug. 1, 1895.	Aug. 1, 1894
Cotton	6⅞	6⅝
Spirits	24½@25	26
Rosin	$1 20@1 25	87½@92½
Tar	1 35	1 35
Crude	$1 20, $1 60@2 00	$1 00, $1 70@2 00

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Evening—Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent; last loan at 1 and closing offered at 1. Prime mercantile paper quoted at 4@4½ per cent. Bar silver 66¼. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 489¼@489¾ for sixty days, and 490½@490¾ for demand. Posted rates 490@491. Commercial bills 488¼@489. Government bonds steady. United States bonds higher. Railroad bonds strong.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was dull.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, August 1—Evening—Cotton firm; middling gulf 7⅜c; middling 7⅛c; net receipts—bales; gross receipts—bales; forwarded—bales; exports to the Continent 794 bales; sales 19,166 bales; spinners 417 bales; stock 174,481 bales.

Futures closed firm; August 6 94; September—6 98; October 7 02; November 7 06; December 7 11; January 7 15; February 7 20; March 7 24. Sales 152,300.

Total to-day—Net receipts 78 bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to the Continent 794 bales; stock 338,543 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 1,281 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,638 bales; exports to France 388 bales; exports to the Continent 2,862 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 7,908,359 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,418,911 bales; exports to France 772,883 bales; exports to the Continent 2,416,342 bales.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Flour dull and barely steady; winter wheat, low grades $2 50@3 10; fair to fancy $3 30@3 80; patents $4 00@4 05; low extras $2 50@3 10; Minnesota clear $2 90@3 20; patents $3 90@4 60; city mills $4 00@$4 25. Southern flour dull and easy; common to fair extra $2 20@3 00; good to choice $3 00@3 80. Wheat dull and firmer; No 2 red in store and at elevator 74c; afloat 75@75¼; options opened weak and declined at 1¼@1¼c, advanced 1⅜@1⅝, fell ⅛, and closed firm at ½@⅝c over yesterday with a fair trade; No. 2 red, August September 74c; October 74¼c. December 75¼c; May 78½c. Corn dull and firmer; No. 2 red 48¼c at elevator, 50¼c afloat; options declined ¼c, rallied ⅝@1⅜c, fell ½@¼, and closed firm at ½@⅝c over yesterday, with trading moderate; August 49c; October 47⅜c; May 41c. Oats dull and easier; options very dull; August 27c; September 26¼c; October 26⅜c; spot prices—No. 2 28c; No. 2 white 32¼c; mixed Western 28½@30c. Hay quiet; shipping 75c; good to choice 99c@$1 05. Wool moderately firm; domestic fleece 16@22c; pulled 15@34c. Beef quiet; family $11 00@11 30; extra mess $8 00; beef hams quiet at $18 00; tierced beef slow and firm; city extra India mess $16 50@17 00; cut meats quiet, unsettled; pickled bellies 7¼c; shoulders 5⅝c; hams 9¼@9¾c. Lard firm, quiet; Western steam $6 50; city $6 25; September 6 50, nominal; refined moderate; Continent $6 85; South America $7 25; compound $4 75@5 25. Pork demand steady; mess $11 75@12 25. Butter, fancy firmer and fairly active; State dairy 11@17c; creamery 18@18½c; Western dairy 10@13c; Elgins 18@18½. Tallow quiet and firm; city 4c asked; country 4½@4⅝c. Cotton seed oil was quiet and easier; crude 24@25; yellow prime 28@28½c; do good off grade 27c. Petroleum nominal; refined New York 7 10, Philadelphia 7 05; do in bulk 4 55@4 60. Rice and molasses firm and unchanged. Peanuts quiet. Coffee steady and unchanged to 10 points up; spot Rio dull and firm; No. 7 $16 00@16 25. Sugar—raw firm and fairly active fair refining 2 15-16c; refined firm and unchanged. Freights to Liverpool quiet and nominal.

CHICAGO, August 1.—Cash quotations: Flour was steady at previous prices. There was a moderate foreign demand, but no inquiry on local account. prices. Wheat—No. 2 spring 68⅝@71⅛c; No. 2 red 68⅜@69⅛c. Corn—No. 2 44¼c. Oats—No. 2 22½@22⅝c. Mess pork, per 100 bbls, $9 90@10 00. Lard, per 100 lbs, $6 07½@6 10. Short ribs sides, per 100 lbs $5 50@5 85. Dry salted shoulders boxed, per 100 lbs, $5 62½@5 75. Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs, $6 50@6 62½. Whiskey, per gallon, $1 22.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 July 67⅝@67, 68⅛; 68⅝, 68⅝c; September 70⅛@70⅝, 70⅝, 69⅛@69⅛, 69⅝; December 72⅝@72⅝, 72⅝, 71⅝, 71⅝c. Corn—No 2 July 43⅝, 43⅝@43⅝, 42⅝, 43⅝@43⅝c; September 42⅝, 43⅝, 42⅝, 42⅝c; May 35⅝@35⅝, 35⅝, 35⅝@35⅝c. Oats—No. 2 July 22⅛, 22⅝, 22⅛, 22⅝c; September 22⅝, 23, 22⅛, 22⅝c; May 25⅝, 26⅛, 25⅝, 26c.

Pork per bbl, September 9 70, 10 02½, 9 80, 10 02; January 10 20, 10 37½, 10 10, 10 37½. Lard, per 100 lbs, September $6 10, 6 17½, 6 10, 6 17½; October $6 20, 6 22½, 6 20, 6 22½; January $6 22½, 6 25, 6 22½, 6 25. Short ribs, per 100 lbs, July $5 85, 5 90, 5 80, 5 90, September $5 85, 5 97½, 5 85, 5 97½. January $5 40, 5 47, 5 37½, 5 47½.

BALTIMORE, August 1.—Flour quiet. Wheat steady at the decline; spot and August 69¾@69⅞c; September 70¾@70⅞c; December 73⅛@73¾c; steamer No. 2 red 66¾@66⅞c. Southern wheat by sample 70@71½c; do on grade 67½@70¼c. Corn firm; mixed spot 49½@49⅝c; August 48½@49c; September 48¼c bid; year 40¼c bid; January 40c bid. Southern white corn 51c; do yellow corn 50@51c. Oats steady; No. 2 white Western 31½c asked; No. 2 mixed do 29½@30c.

COTTON MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

August 1.—Galveston, nominal at 6⅝c net receipts — bales, Norfolk, quiet at 7c, net receipts 18 bales. Baltimore nominal at 7½c; net receipts — bales; Boston, steady at 7⅛c, net receipts 40 bales, Wilmington, steady at 6⅞c, net receipts — bales; Philadelphia, firm at 7⅜c; net receipts — bales Savannah, quiet and steady at 6 11-16c, net receipts 1 bale; New Orleans, steady at 6 9-16c, net receipts 6 bales; Mobile dull at 6⅝c; net receipts — bales; Memphis dull at 6¾c; net receipts 7 bales; Augusta, firm at 7⅛c, net receipts 11 bales; Charleston, quiet at 6⅝c, net receipts 9 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.—Noon—Cotton demand fair; prices steady. American middling 3 11-16d. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 9,100 bales were American; speculation and exports 500 bales. Receipts 1,000 bales, all of which were American. Futures opened steady; demand moderate. American middling (l m c): August 3 41 64d; August and September 3 41-64@3 42 64d; September and October 3 43-64d; October and November 3 44-64d; November and December 3 45 64d; December and January 3 46-64@3 47-64d; January and February 3 47-64@3 48-64d; February and March 3 49-64d; March and April 3 51-64d. Futures steady.

Tenders of cotton for delivery to-day 5,900 bales new dockets, and 100 bales old dockets.

4 P M—Spot cotton, American middling fair 4 9 32d; good middling 3 27-32d; low middling 3 9-16d; good ordinary 3 7-16d; ordinary 3¼d. August 3 43-64@3 44-64d buyer; August and September 3 43 64@3 44-64d buyer; September and October 3 45-64@3 46-64d seller; October and November 3 46 64@3 47-64d buyer; November and December 3 47-64@3 48-64d buyer; December and January 3 49 64d seller; January and February 3 50-64d seller; February and March 3 51 64@3 52-64d; March and April 3 52-64@3 53 64d buyer; April and May 3 54-64d buyer; May and June 3 55-64@3 56-64d seller. Futures closed firm at the advance.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Stmr Frank Sessoms, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

CLEARED.

Stmr Frank Sessoms, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Barque Marion S Harriss, Gardner, Georgetown, Demarara, Geo Harriss, Son & Co, cargo by E Kidder's Son

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

GEORGETOWN—Barque M S Harriss—296,430 feet lumber.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 2, 1895.

BARQUES.

Bertrand, 544 tons, Thorsen, Tybee, Jas. T. Riley & Co.

Transalantic, 599 tons, Peatersen Sapelo, J. T. Riley & Co.

BRIGS.

Richard T, Green, 285 tons, Moore George Harriss, Son & Co.

SCHOONERS.

Bertha H, 138 tons, Le Cain, Petit Goaive, Hayti, R. W. Hicks.

John R. Fell, 336 tons, Loveland, New York, Geo. Harriss, Son & Co.

Charmer, 375 tons, Piggott, New York, Geo. Harriss, Son & Co.

Mattie Newman (Am), Loveland, 336 tons, Geo. Harriss, Son & Co.

Alert (Br), 438 tons, Goode, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

C C Lister, 267 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

MAXTON BUILDING

—AND—

LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Croom, Maxton.
J. S. McRae, Maxton.
Ed. McRae, Maxton.
G. B. Patterson, Maxton.
E. F. McRae, Raemont.
J. H. Morrison, Lumberton.
Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

Fourteen Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 Cents per Share.

Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 Cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

June 8 1m

Nursery Stock.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APpointed Agent of the Mount Hope Nursery, of Rochester, N. Y., for this district, to solicit orders for all nursery stock, will canvass the city and explain the nature of all shrubberies, seeds and fruits Sol by Ellwanger & Barry, Proprietors of the largest Nurseries in the United States. All stock guaranteed. The undersigned being a resident of this city and a land scape gardner, will give all stock his personal attention.

JOHN KNIGHT,
The Land Scape Gardner.

jy 18 tf

For Rent.

SUMMER COTTAGES,

At Carolina Beach.

Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate agent.

my 29 tf

Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. **Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

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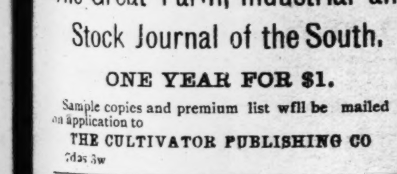
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BUT ONE MORE DAY.

Great Chicago Silver Debate Nearly at an End.

EIGHTH MEETING OF THE TALKERS.

Wide Range of Subjects Tackled by the Two Champions—Prices of Products and Labor, Banks, Indebtedness of the People, Failures and Panics, Some of the Matters Disputed Over—"Unit" Dollar Presented to Horr by Harvey.

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The two disputants in the silver debate in beginning the eighth day's discussion showed an inclination to "get together" in proposition and reply, and instead of Harvey discussing one thing while Horr was discussing another their argument was confined more closely to the same phase of the question. At the commencement of the session Horr had the floor. He stated that "when you take all the human productions together with the great product known as human labor, gold has not appreciated in value since 1873, and when measured in human toil it has depreciated; that after twenty years under a gold standard in this country the farmer can purchase with the products of his farm more of the things which he needs to buy to-day than he could in 1873. More than that, I state that when the entire products of the farm are taken into account they will bring as much money of final redemption as they would have brought in 1873."

He then introduced as part of his case the table compiled for the finance committee of the United States senate under the direction of Carroll D. Wright, national commissioner of labor. The table shows the cost of several classes of products, the average wages of men who worked at all kinds of labor, from 1860 up to 1890, and is computed on the plan of starting in 1860 with 100 as the basis. This table gives the average of all prices as follows: 1860, 100; 1865, 216 8; 1870, 142.3; 1875, 127.6; 1880, 106.9; 1885, 93; 1890, 92 3. Average of wages: 1860, 100; 1865, 143.1; 1870, 162.2; 1875, 158.4; 1880, 141.5; 1885, 150.7; 1890, 158.9. Purchasing power of wages: 1860, 100; 1865, 66; 1870, 114 1; 1875, 124.1; 1880, 132.3; 1885, 163; 1890, 172.1.

Proceeding to argue from these figures Horr said: "You will notice that in 1865 the prices were nominally high on account of their being given in the cheap money used in this country at that time. In 1865 the greenback, in which we were measuring values, was worth only 49½ cents on the dollar. All prices had advanced when named in paper money to 216.8. Wages had advanced to 143 1 per cent., but owing to the unusual advance in the price of products and of wages the purchasing power of wages was only 66. We resumed specie payments in 1879; by that time the high prices had fallen off; that is the nominal prices, because the measure in which they had been valued had been advancing all the while on account of the paper money which we were using as the measure constantly appreciating in value until it finally reached par with gold.

"At that time prices as compared with 1860 were as 106.9 to 100, and wages were as 141.6 to 100, showing that the wage-earners received much better pay than they received in 1860. But the purchasing power of wages was 132.3 instead of 100. Labor was better paid and men enjoyed the necessaries and comforts of life to an enormously greater degree, notwithstanding silver had at that time declined from 100 to 84 7. In 1870 the average of all prices was 142.3; wages 162.2, and the purchasing power of greenbacks was 114.1. In 1890 prices were 92.3, wages 158.9, and their purchasing power in gold 172.1, showing that the wage earner for his day's work got one and nearly three-fourth times as much of the things he needed in 1890 as he could have got in 1860."

Horr then referred to a table presented by Harvey, compiled by Sauerbeck for a London society of statisticians. This table showed the prices of forty-five articles in London, including silver, and made out an average decrease from 1873-87 to 1885-94 of about 12 per cent. Horr said the senate finance committee based the table he had quoted on 226 articles used in the United States. He said he would print as part of his remarks a list of sixty-five of the articles used in the senate committee's table. Among them are the following: Beans, bread, butter, coffee, fish, lard, pork, beef, mutton, sugar, potatoes, cotton, woolen and cotton cloths, carpets, hides, leather, coal, iron, copper, lead, nails, knives, saws, scythes, shovels, brick, silver, lumber, chairs, tables, soap and flour.

Horr said it was better to select data from the United States than England. What they were after was to find out how this law (demonetization) affected the people here, and what would be the effect of free silver here.

Harvey took up the debate by quoting from Horr that the average price of wheat from 1875 to 1879 was 99.8 cents a bushel, and that corn, oats and wheat brought as much gold in the five years past as they brought in the five years previous to 1879. Harvey read from the same table quoted by Horr showing the prices for the years 1890-94 inclusive, which averaged 66.6 cents per bushel for wheat. He then defended the Sauerbeck table, saying: "It shows the decline in prices of all those articles that seek the world's markets, such as our wheat and our cotton. The London price of wheat affects the price of our wheat on the Chicago market."

Of the senate committee table Harvey said its compilers were "not free from a desire to make as good a showing as they possibly could for prices in the United States. When it is known that Edward Atkinson was one of the men who assisted in making it one can judge of the bias that enters into it." The senate report was made in 1891, when it was supposed prices had touched their lowest point, and yet it showed a decline in prices below those of 1872 of 30 per cent., and below 1860 of 8 per cent. He then submitted a table, comparing those of the senate committee, Sauerbeck and Soetbeer, showing a decline in prices between 1872 and 1891 from 138.8 to 92.2 by the senate report; from 109 to 72 by Sauerbeck, and from 135.62 to 109.19 by Soetbeer.

Harvey added: "We thus see by all of these tables that prices are lower than in 1850. These tables all prove the enormous purchasing power of money when exchanged for property, and the small amount of money property will buy when exchanged for money." Referring to Horr's "unit of human toil," Harvey then quoted Horr, replying in the New York Tribune to a correspondent who suggested that a day's work be called a unit of measure, and that it be called a dollar. Horr was quoted as replying that the idea was "so absurd that I can hardly treat it soberly." Harvey said the same reply would do for Horr's idea.

In conclusion Harvey said: "The gold standard men are constantly pointing to the gold dollar as being worth 100 cents as measured in itself. It is a self-evident proposition, as measured in itself it is worth 100 cents."

Horr said Harvey had not quoted the Tribune reply fairly, only giving part thereof. He said he was replying to a man who did not believe in either gold or silver as money, but in "fiat" money—the old greenback idea. What he (Horr) wrote about his correspondent's theories being absurd was not in reference to his measure of value, but to his whole scheme—fiat money. Here Horr charged Harvey with being anarchistic and socialistic, Harvey indignantly repudiated the charge.

Horr then took up the subject of banks, prefacing it it with the declaration that no country in the world had been as prosperous as the United States since 1878. Banks, he said, when well organized, were a blessing to every community in which they were located. By their aid a dollar did more than twenty dollars used to do. By their aid exchanges were made with the use of very little money. Less than five per cent. of exchanges in civilized countries was made with money. He had seen that fact established in the New York Clearing House.

Harvey in replying referred to his estimate of the normal supply of money ($4,800,000,000) needed in the United States, and how to show the difference between "having the money in existence and having the banks supply it," he presented a table of failures (Dun & Co.'s), showing the number per year and amount of liabilities from 1857 to 1894 inclusive. Of the table he said: "It shows that during the years of the war, when there was plenty of money, making about $40 per capita, the number of business failures was reduced to a minimum. See how the contraction of the currency, beginning in 1866, increased the failures. Follow it along down the years to 1894, and note its ravages as demonetization and bank were substituted for real money. Notice credit, with their terrible tax on the people, the failures prior to 1862, when bank credit was supplying the people with money. Look at its terrible ravages in the last ten years; 115,000 business concerns have gone into bankruptcy. I do not mean to say that all these failures are to be attributed to this cause, but I do mean to say that the credit system of money, with its tax of $200,000,000 annually, will account for every dollar involved in those failures."

Pausing long enough to introduce as part of the dicussion a table on pages 186 to 194, American Statistical association publication, vol. II, date 1890-91, giving the total business population of the United States and the total number of business firms dropping out of business, Harvey gave figures showing the number of railways, July 30, 1895, in the hands of receivers, the increase of the number of tenant farmers between 1880 and 1890, and said that in 1880 25.62 per cent. and in 1894 34.13 per cent. of the farms were cultivated by tenants; also a census bulletin giving the number of tenant families in New York city and immediately surrounding municipalities at 81.54 per cent. and this he charged to the financial legislation he was opposing.

Horr returned to the bank question and admitted that the quantity of gold in the world had not increased as fast as the business of the world, but methods had been devised by which $100 in gold would do now as much business as $2,000 used to do. This diminished the demand for the actual metal. He illustrated this by comparing the work done by water power with one mill on a stream and an undershot wheel, and that done by mills all along the stream at successive falls, using turbine wheels.

Turning to the subject of debt he said Harvey based "his new philosophy entirely upon the theory that the people of the world are mostly in debt. It does not occur to him that the debtors and creditors, when you speak of sums of indebtedness, are always precisely the same."

Harvey replied to the mill argument by saying: "Money is a stream. Suppose that along that stream manufactories had been erected, and all had adjusted themselves to the quantity of water, and suddenly one-half of that water is taken out of the stream, what is the effect? Let me draw another illustration from the gentleman's figure: Suppose we were by laws to give rights to men living along the banks of that stream of water, to store it away, draw it out and put it in great reservoirs, and rent it to the manufactories and business houses along that stream that had adjusted themselves to the use of it, requiring them to pay a toll for the use of that water—then you would have our present banking system."

Harvey then put in a table giving homicidal statistics of the country from 1882 to 1890 inclusive, showing that they increased from 1,467 to 5,906; another table showing the immigration from 1882 to 1894 inclusive; another giving the number of inmates of penitentiaries, jails, and insane asylums, and the number of suicides, 1880 and 1890, and the number of suicides for each year from 1889 to 1894 inclusive—all showing a great increase. Commenting thereon he said history told us that all republics had fallen, and this would fall unless we taught ourselves to diagnose national disease. When by a false money measure the people were deprived of their property, monarchy becomes a necessity.

Horr took up the table of failures Harvey had put in. He referred to 1857 and 1893; the former year was one of fearful panic. We were then, according to Harvey, on a double standard basis. In 1893 we were on a gold basis, and that, according to Harvey, was the cause of the panic. Horr said one cause of the latter panic was the free silver propaganda. The total liabilities in 1857 amounted to $10 per capita under double standard. The per capita in 1893 was $5.25 under a gold standard. In closing Thursday's debate Harvey had laid the crucifixion of Jesus Christ to the money power of that day. "He forgot that the only man that betrayed our Saviour was Judas Iscariot, the only silver man of the entire tribe, and what is remarkable he insisted on a ratio of thirty to one."

Replying to Harvey's mill illustration Horr said that if half the water could be spared, and there still be enough to do the business, it wouldn't make a particle of difference.

Harvey then recurred to the panic of 1857. He said that was caused by the bank credit system, and under that system we would always have panics. He then proceeded to give figures for his claim that the United States owes $40,000,000,000—not the government, but the people, and gave items from the Bankers' Magazine, including state, municipal and railway bonds, mortgages of various kinds, and bank, etc., loans and discounts, aggregating $19,000,000,000, and said the balance could be easily figured as "short time" debts, which Horr himself said were vastly greater than long time debts.

Harvey then referred to Horr's contention that falling prices were the result of improved facilities for production, and said improved facilities did not lower prices. It was the supply produced and the demand for it that regulated prices. To illustrate it he said: "Suppose a widow owning a farm receives the voluntary assistance of her neighbors to raise and harvest her wheat crop, will her wheat be worth any less than the price fixed by the quantity of wheat in existence known to traders, and the estimated demand for it."

Continuing he said that if the whole corn crop of this country, except Iowa, were destroyed, the price of the Iowa crop would not be governed by the cost of production, and so on. If improved facitities resulted in an oversupply of anything the price would fall. It was all supply and demand; "the cost of production has nothing to do with with it." But if it be said that improved facilities always result in lower prices, then such facilities are being applied to all products including gold and silver. "And if it increases production, both in the things to be measured and the product in which they are measured, the exchangeable value of the two would remain substantially unchanged."

Horr attacked the the theory that the business of the country depends on the circulation per capita, and presented a table showing the per capita for all the leading nations of the world, and said that France had $36.81 per capita, but her bank system was nothing to compare with that of Great Britain; Germany only had $18.56, and her greatest writer said she was crippled for want of banks; Great Britain had $20.44, but business was readily done because of her banking system; we had 26.02 and there were hundreds of millions of money lying idle because there was nobody to use it; Sweden had but $2.71 and there was no complaint of scarcity of money there.

Banks did not make money in panic times, nor a great deal when interest is high; it was when business was active, interest low and deposits increasing. A great part of the money in this country could not be used without banks. Money was deposited in banks so that it could be be used in business. "The banks pay interest to depositors in most instances, and they make the money of depositors earn an enormous sum, millions upon millions each year, that they would never get a cent for but for the banks investing it and paying them interest on these deposits. They can't pay interest on deposits if they don't get some interest themselves."

Harvey then took the floor and commented on the claim that the wages of labor had increased. He said there were two classes of labor—one that produced something and sold it itself, and one that sold its services to somebody else. In the first class was the farmer, the village tanner, the cobbler, etc. The other class was called wage-earners and was divided into two groups—organized and unorganized; the last included store clerks, office help, etc., and owing to the gold standard. Store clerks, for instance, were getting $5 and $7 per week, where in 1873 they got $12 and $15. In this group of laborers the reduction in wages had been carried to the point of bare subsistence, and in many instances beyond that.

Organized labor, however, bought out the matter with its employers and either gained its point or inflicted such an injury as to make it feared in the future. In this way organization had prevented wages from declining. Such organization would exist and had a right to exist, but our civilization should make it unnecessary.

Horr then attacked the statement in the "School" that foreigners own real estate, personal property, bonds, stocks and mortgages in the United States to the amount of ten thousand million dollars. He said there was not a shadow of authority for that statement, and explained apropos of the $40,000,000,000 debt matter that the "short time" debts he referred to were those accumulating every day in wages, salaries, etc.

Harvey, resuming his discussion of the wages of labor, read a letter from Thomas I. Kidd, general secretary of the Machine Wood Workers' union, in which it was stated that for work in Omaha in 1883 carpenters got $2.75 per day, while the average now was less than $2 In Chicago wages had fallen from $2.75 to $1.75 and less. Kidd adds that what the laborer saves by cheaper clothes, etc., is more than offset by rent alone and "then, again, the American mechanic is a greater consumer than he was thirty years ago. Articles that were luxuries then are almost indispensable to his health and comfort now." Harvey gave the report of the labor commission for 1890 to show that in 67 pig iron establishments the men averaged $1 63 per day, working only 178 days a year.

Referring to tenancy he said he would in a similar debate to this take the affirmative of the proposition. "That twenty million acres of land in the United States to-day is owned by English lords and titled nobility, and that English land tenantry has to that extent been already introduced into this country."

Horr resumed the $40,000,000,000 debt matter. He said that in the case of mortgages Harvey had largely overstated the amount. One series of a dozen or more mortgages could be wiped out by the payment of the first in the series. He attacked other items in the list given by Harvey and finally knocked off of Harvey's aggregate about $23,000,000,000, according to his (Horr's) figures.

Harvey insisted that he was right as to the indebtedness of the country. In closing the day's debate Harvey took from his pocket the silver dollar having the word "unit" stamped upon it, which he had used in the beginning of the debate to prove that the silver and not the gold dollar was the unit, and with a few graceful words presented it to Horr, who accepted it equally gracefully and said he would punch a hole in it and prepare it to hang around the neck of his little grandchild, born just as this debate commenced.

This closed the debate for the day and it was adjourned to Monday, which will be the final day of the discussion. A number of questions were asked and replied to.

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[TO BE CONTINUED]

ODD CHRISTIAN NAMES.

Parents Have Some Queer Fancies In the Matter of Titles For Children.

The selection of Christian or baptismal names is sometimes fanciful in the extreme. Some years ago a farmer of the name of Jenkins presented his firstborn for christening at the parish church with 26 Christian names, and it was with the greatest difficulty the clergyman could persuade the farmer to accept and content himself with the name Abel Zechariah Jenkins. The full title of the unfortunate infant was to have been Abel Benjamin Caleb Daniel Ezra Felix Gabriel Haggai Isaac Jacob Kish Levi Manoah Nehemiah Obadiah Peter Quartus Rechab Samuel Tobiah Uziel Vaniah Word Xytus Yariah Zechariah.

A writer states that he was acquainted with a family whose sons were named One Stickney, Two Stickney, Three Stickney, and whose daughters were named First Stickney, Second Stickney, and so on. The two children of another family were named Also and Another. An instance is also given of parents who named their children respectively Imprimis, Finis, Appendix, Addendum, Supplement and Erratum. In Kansas City there are six brothers of the Frost family, who own the following odd list of names: Jack Frost, Winter Frost, White Frost, Cold Frost, Early Frost and Snow Frost.

A family acquainted with the names mentioned in the Old Testament selected for three daughters the designations Vashti, Delilah and Kezia.

During the Crimean war, when the battle of Alma was among the topics of the day, the name was much adopted for girls who made their first appearance in this world about that time, while Crimea was in many instances the name given to boys.

An army chaplain relates the following story: "A lady having given birth to a somewhat weakly child, the doctor advised that it should be baptized with as little delay as possible. Accordingly a clergyman was sent for, but he had scarcely commenced the baptismal service before the lady fell into a peaceful doze. Not wishing to disturb her, he continued the service in an almost inaudible voice, and then, turning to the father, who was present, he whispered the words, 'Name this child.' 'Never thought about the name,' whispered back the gentleman. 'Better call it Sarah, after my wife.' The child was duly christened by that name, but, lo and behold! it was not till too late to correct the mistake that the father knew his Sarah was a boy! Sarah, contrary to the doctor's expectations, pulled through his infantile troubles and grew up to be a fine, strapping fellow and was for many years known among his most intimate friends as "Sally."—New York Dispatch.

Robbery of Pius VI by the French.

Rome had called to her service, for the reorganization of her army, Provera, one of the Austrian generals who had been active in the last campaign. Joseph Bonaparte demanded his dismissal. This spark fired the revolutionary spirit of the few determined Liberals at the capital, and a rising took place in which General Duphot, who was expecting soon to become Joseph's brother-in-law, was killed. The insurgents were defeated and sought refuge in the French embassy. The papal authorities humbled themselves to make restitution, but Joseph would not be appeased and demanded his passports.

Within a month, on Feb. 10, 1798, Berthier and his soldiers entered the Eternal City and proclaimed the Roman republic. With no consideration for his estimable personal character, the French agents stripped Pius VI, the aged and feeble pope, of all his jewels; his very rings were drawn from his fingers by their hands. The papal government was declared at an end, and the cardinals were forbidden to elect a successor. The pope himself was allowed to withdraw to Siena; but, disappointing his captors' expectations of his speedy demise, he was removed at their convenience from place to place, until at last he died in the following year at Valence. Naples, of course, was in an agony of fear, but her hour had not yet struck.—Professor W. M. Sloane's "Life of Napoleon" in Century.

An Obliging Waiter.

An American traveler in France reports a somewhat amusing illustration of the French superstition with regard to the number 13. He had gone into a restaurant to dine and began by ordering a dozen oysters.

Jean Baptiste, the waiter, presently brought a plate of very small oysters, and put them down on a side table. Glancing over the plate, Jean Baptiste suddenly seized one of the oysters and swallowed it very unceremoniously.

"Now what did you do that for?" asked the astonished American.

"Thirteen oysters on the plate, monsieur."

"And what if there were?"

"Surely you would not think, monsieur, of inviting disaster by eating 13 oysters?"—Youth's Companion.

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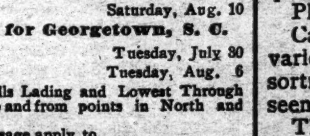
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For terms, certificates of eminent physicians, of former guests, etc, write for descriptive pamphlet.

J. H. CHAPMAN,
Manager.

my 26 2m

Alleghany Springs, Va.

The greatest Dyspepsia water known. Endorsed by the State Medical Society, and awarded gold medal and diploma at World's Fair, Chicago. Most popular Summer resort in the mountains of Virginia. Elevation 1,700 feet. Beautiful lawn of 40 acres. Fine walks and drives, good livery. Band of Music. Terms moderate. Write for circular or pamphlet, containing testimonials from prominent physicians, and other parties of eminence.

C. A. COLHOUN, Prop.

R. T. STYLL, M. D, Ph. G, Resident Physician.

June 2 tf

Cleveland Springs

With its Red, White and Blue Sulphur, Lithia, Chalybeate and freestone waters cannot be surpased for their medicinal virtues. The proprietor is determined that the hotel shall not be surpassed for efficient help in each department. The table is first class with an abundance of fresh milk and butter from our own dairy. For circulars and full information, address

J. B. WILKINSON, Proprietor,

June 25 tf Shelby, N. C.

Warren White Sulphur Springs,

VIRGINIA.

The Oldest Summer Resort in the United States. Established 1734.

TERMS.

Per week, one person........$15.00
Per month, one person........40.00
Two persons in one room....70.00

Special rates to parties of three or more.

Good Fishing, Boating and Bathing.

DISTANCE FROM

Richmond & Danville R. R. 1 mile.
Norfolk & Western R. R....3 miles.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.....4 miles.

Eight different waters, namely: White, Red and Blue Sulphur, Alum, Iron, Arsenic, Chalybeate and Lithia.

On top of the "Three Top Range" of the Masamitten chain of Mountains. Elevation 2,100 feet above the sea. No mosquitoes, gnats or malaria.

Address, C. W. CULLEN & SON, Cullen P. O., Virginia.

je 9 3m

THE GLADYS INN,

West Clifton Forge, Va.

One of the popular resorts of the Virginia Mountains. On line Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Excellent Service, Music and Dancing. Good hunting and Fishing. Rates on application.

C. P. NAIR,
Manager.

july 10 tf

Seasonable Goods.

In store, and arriving daily, a choice selection of seasonable goods. We have on hand

RAISINS of every variety, from 8c to 25c per pound.

CITRON, from 15c to 25c per lb.

CURRENTS, all prices, all grades.

NUTS, all prices, all grades.

We would like to call special attention to our assortment of the above goods.

CHEESE—Switzer, Roquefort, Neufchetel, Framage de Bric, Edam, Pineapple, English Dairy and American Cream. All fresh and of finest quality.

Plum Pudding and Mince Meat.

Cakes and Crakers. A beautiful variety of all kinds, too great an assortment to specify. Will have to be seen to be appreciated.

The above are only a few of our specialties. Our assortment is complete and we invite all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

With four wagons we can deliver promptly.

THE JOHN L. BOATWRIGHT CO

WILMINGTON N. C.

Telephone No. 14. dec 9 tf

The Times

(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING?

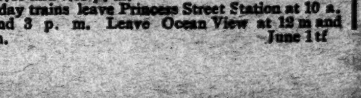
THE TIMES—Is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspapers published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES—Aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

TERMS—DAILY, $3.00 per annum, $1.00 for four months, 30 cents per month; delivered by carriers for 6 cents per week. SUNDAY EDITION, twenty-four large, handsome pages, 168 columns, elegantly illustrated, $2.00 per annum, 5 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday, $5.00 per annum, 50 cents per month. Weekly edition, 50 cents per annum.

Address all letters to THE TIMES.

Seacoast Railroad.



Schedule in Effect June 1, 1895.

Trains leave Princess street Station at 6.30 a. m. 10 a. m., 3.00, 5.10 and 7.15 p. m.

Trains leave Ocean View at 7.30 a. m., 11.00 a. m., 4.00, 6.10 and 9.30 p. m.

Sunday trains leave Princess Street Station at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Leave Ocean View at 12 m and 5 p. m.

June 1 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.



In Effect Sunday, June 9, 1895.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 6	NORTH BOUND 8	STATIONS	SOUTH BOUND *5	SOUTH BOUND 7
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
7 00	1 55	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	7 00	12 35
7 15		Lv.....Surry street....Ar	6 50	A M
10 48	3 47	Lv..Jacksonville.....Lv	4 30	10 42
11 22	4 20	Lv..Maysville.......Lv	3 30	10 09
11 48	4 38	Lv..Pollocksville.....Lv	3 00	9 55
12 25	5 10	Ar..Newbern.........Lv	2 30	9 20
	6 37	Ar— Morehead City— Lv		8 07
P M	P M		P M	

Trains 6 and 7 make close connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Steamers on New River leave Marine's daily except Sunday, at 6.30 a m; arrive Jacksonville at 9.30 a m; returning leave Jacksonville 3.00 p m, arriving Marine's 6 p m.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager.

June 9 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 5, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.20 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.56 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.33 p m, Tarboro 2.48 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.48 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.48 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.40 p m, Wilson 10.27 p m, †Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.55 a m, †Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.37 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.20 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.17 p m, Marion 6.24 p m, Florence 7.05 p m, Atkin 8.11 p m, Sumter 8.38 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.11 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.55 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m. St. Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 5.20 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadeldhia 12.03 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.13 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 10.00 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.38 a m, Baltimore 2.18 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.18 p m, Petersburg 7.54 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.27 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.03 p m, leave Wilson 6.35 a m, Goldsboro 7.20 a m, Warsaw 8.16 a m, Magnolia 8.29 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m — No. 56—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.30 a m, Sanford 1.50 p m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m Savannah 12.00 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.14 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.45 p m, Halifax 4.05 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7 35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9 50; am returning leaves Tarboro 4 40 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m. arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.50 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 25 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C. 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.20 a m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 7.02 p m, arrive Bishopville 7 39 p m Lucknow 8.10 p m, returning leave Lucknow 6.30 a m, Bishopville 7 00 a m; arrive Elliott 7 38 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 12 a m, Rowland 9 31 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6 00 p m, arrives Dillon 6.18 p m, Latta 6.31 p m, Pee Dee 6.53 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Dunbar 7 50 p m, returning leave Dunbar 6 30 a m, arrive Latta 7 50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 7.30 a m, 8.15 a m, 7.35 p m, arrive Darlington 8.05 a m, 8.55 a m, 8.00 p m, Hartsville 9.00 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m, leave Wadesboro 2.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Hartsville 4.30 a m, Darlington 6.05 p m, 4.30 p m, 5.25 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m, 5 p m, 6 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 6.21 p m, arrive Lane's 7 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m. arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.03 p m, 11.08 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 12.53 a m, Rowland 6.00 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.31 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.35 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.28 p m.

Trains lve Pregnall's 3.15 p m, Summerton 4.47 p m, Sumter 5.50 p m, Darlington 7.20 p m, Bennettsville 8.19 p m, arrive Hamlet 9.15 p m Returning leave Hamlet 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 7.11 a m, Darlington 8.11 a m, Sumter 9.45 a m. Summerton 10 40 a m, arrive Pregnall's 12.15 p m. Daily except Sunday.

H. M. EMERSON,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. my 12 tf

Waverley BICYCLES.

Are the Highest of All High Grades.

Warranted superior to any Machine built in the world, regardless of price.

Guaranty Backed by a Million Dollar Company

Whose bond is as good as gold. Do not be induced to pay more money, as the Waverley has no superior. Catalogue free.

INDIANA BICYCLE CO, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thos. H. Wright, Exclusive Agent.

ap 27 tf

Wants.

One Cent a Word.

Advertisements under this heading—Help and Situations Wanted, For Rent, For Sale, Lost and Found, One Cent a word each insertion. But no advertisement taken for less than Twenty cents. my 26 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT JUNE 23, 1895

SOUTH BOUND DAILY	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY
No. 1.		No. 2.
5 55 p. m	Ar.....Wilmington....Lve	9 05 a. m
3 45 "	Ar.....Fayetteville....Ar	12 15 p m
3 15 "	Ar.. Fayetteville....Lv	12 45
	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	
12 50	Lv......Sanford.....Lv	2 16
10 50 a m	Lv.....Climax......Lv	4 19 p m
10 20 "	Lv....Greensboro....Ar	4 50 "
10 11 "	Ar....Greensboro....Lv	5 00 "
9 28 "	Lv....Stokesdale....Lv	5 55 "
8 59 a m	Lv...Walnut Cove....Ar	6 25 "
8 55 "	Ar..Walnut Cove....Lv	6 30 "
8 20 "	Lv.....Rural Hall....Lv	6 58 "
7 05 "	Lv......Mt Airy.....Ar	8 25 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY
No. 3.		No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar...Bennettsville....Lv	8 15 a. m.
6 12 "	Lv.....Maxton......Lv	9 29 "
5 40 "	Lv...Red Springs....Lv	9 55 "
4 54 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 35 "
4 35 "	Lv....Fayetteville....Ar	10 55

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday.	Factory and Madison Branches	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday.
No. 15. MIXED.		No. 16. MIXED.
6 00 p m	Ar..... Ramseur.....Lv	6 50 a. m
4 20 "	Lv..... Climax.....Lv	7 35 "
3 00 "	Lv.... Greensboro....Ar	8 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 15 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 15 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 50 "
Arrive Madison	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, MIXED, daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 30 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 35 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 40

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R., for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest, at Wilmington with the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad for Wrightsville and Ocean View.

Trains No. 1 and 2 dinner at Fayetteville.

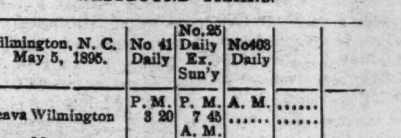
W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.

my 18 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. May 5, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 25 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 403 Daily	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	......
Leava Wilmington	3 20	7 45	......	......
		A. M.		
Leave Maxton	6 15	12 45	......	......
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 05	......	......
Leave Hamlet	7 05	2 50	7 54	......
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4 40	8 08	......
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	8 49	......
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 55	......
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	10 43	......
Leave Charlotte			10 48	......
Leave Lincolnton			12 05	......
			P. M.	......
Leave Shelby			1 50	......
Air Rutherfordton			2 30	......

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 402 Daily
	A. M.	P M.	P. M.
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 25
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20
Leaxe Charlotte	5 20	8 50	8 20
Arrive Monroe	6 00	10 45	9 10
Leave Monroe	6 20	11 05	9 15
Leave Wadesboro	7 18	12 43	9 54
		A. M.	
Arrive Hamlet	8 08	2 05	10 34
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 30	
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 30	
	P. M.		
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	8 05	

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.26 a m	11.35 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.26 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5 20 a m	4 00 p m
Leave Atlanta	9.15 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

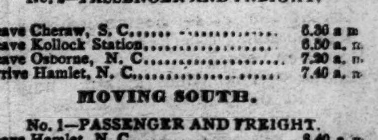
Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway. at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N C

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.
JNO. H. WINDER, Gen'l Mgr. jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Sept. 23, 1894

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C............ 6.30 a m
Leave Kollock Station............ 6.50 a. m
Leave Osborne, N. C............ 7.20 a. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C............ 7.40 a. m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C............ 8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C............ 9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station............ 9 30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C............ 9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

sep 25 tf MONCURE, Supt

BEST

Condensed News,
Stories,
Miscellany,
Women's Department,
Children's Department,
Agricultural Department
Political Department,
Answers to Correspondents,
Editorials,
Everything,

WILL BE FOUND IN THE

Weekly Courier-Journal

A ten-page, eight-column Democratic Newspaper. HENRY WATTERSON is the Editor.

PRICE $1.00 A YEAR

The WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL make very liberal terms to Agents. Sample copies of the paper and Premium Supplement sent free to any address. Write to

Courier-Journal Company,

dec 28 tf LOUISVILLE, KY

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 2, 1895

INSURANCE SWINDLES.

Continuation of Investigation of the Beaufort Conspiracy—Fraud Proved Conclusively in Many Cases.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., August 1.—The trial of the sensational cases of conspiracy to defraud insurance companies continued to-day.

The evidence brought out was in line with that of the day before, but was much more explicit and conclusive. Fraud was proved conclusively in one case after another. The following shows, first, the actual ages; second, the age named in the policy; and third, the real physical condition of the parties named below who were insured for good amounts:

Hattie A. Davis, 70; 45; infirm.
Sarah M. Gabriel. very old; 47; infirm.
Shepard Davis, 70; 56; infirm.
Emma J. Caseo, 70; 50; infirm.
Melissa Guthrie, 70; 50; infirm.
John Boyd; physical wreck.
Wm. J. Rice; said to be good risk; lunatic.
Mary A. Longhurst, 65, 55; poor health.
Wm. H. Jones; good risk; consumption.
Sarah A. Lewis; over 60, 40.
Rosanne Washington, 60; 35; laid up with rheumatism.
Samuel Windsor, 85 58; infirm.
Thomas Davis; consumptive.
Florence Chadwick; in very bad health.

The prosecution attempted to prove that the money received on the benefit paid at the death of Wigfall was divided between four relatives of the dead man, and that these four relatives insured a man in the last stages of consumption eleven days before death, swearing that he was a good risk; that the insurance agent in Beaufort certified that Wigfall was a "good risk." Most of the day was taken up by wrangles between counsel as to the admission of testimony. A large number of letters, affidavits, applications for insurance policies, etc., were admitted to-day, and seven of the witnesses were examined orally. The court room was filled with interested listeners.

SPOTS AND FUTURES

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The *Sun* says: Cotton advanced twelve to fourteen points, closing firm with sales of 52,300 bales. Liverpool was firm on the spot, with sales of 10,000 bales. Futures advanced three to three and a half points, closing firm. In Manchester yarns were quiet and unchanged; cloths had little trade, New Orleans advanced eleven to twelve points. Southern spot markets were generally quiet and unchanged. Bombay weekly recepts 11,000 bales. Total since January 1st, 1,379,000 bales against 1,515,000 last year. Afloat 1,000 bales, against 1,000 last year. Shipments to Great Britain none, making total since January 25,000 bales, against 43,000 last year. To the Continent 4,000 bales, making a total of 493,000 bales, against 729,000 last year. Spot cotton here was 1-16c higher, with sales of 149 bales for export and 417 bales for spinning; deliveries on contracts 17,900 bales. The port receipts were 73 bales, against 505 this day last week and 320 last year.

To-day's features: The darkest hour, we are told, is just before dawn. On Tuesday things looked rather dark, but yesterday and to-day things were as bright as the dawn for the bulls. In two days the advance had been 20 to 25 points. That is a rapid pace, and some think it a little too rapid, but others still think it was simply the natural outcome of the crop condition of the South, and therefore not at all surprising. The plant is small and the crop, it is believed by many, will be much smaller than that of last year. Then, too, Liverpool shows more activity and strength, a good spot business is being done here, large deliveries on contracts were made, the general business situation is favorable and everything promises a good Fall business in dry goods. Some cotton goods were higher to-day. Wall street bought cotton futures quite freely and local shorts in many cases took back their cotton. Private dispatches from Manchester were more cheerful.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

September Wheat Closed Lower—Corn and Oats Higher—Pork Products in Better Demand.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Wheat broke in the morning early, but as the session progressed there was a steady and positive recovery to prices. The leading factor in producing the early weakness was the belief that there will soon be a freer interior movement of winter wheat. According to the Cincinnati *Price Current*, the present restricted offerings from first hands was due to the action spoken of and the trade believed that it will not be long before receipts would enlarge Disgusted longs sold out this morning. Prices receded until they were under "Puts." Before the close firmness resulted from reports that California would have the smallest crop in twenty-one years, and the final tone was firm at the outside for the day, with September ½c higher than yesterday. September wheat opened from 69c to 68⅝c, sold between 68⅝c and 69⅞c, closing at 69⅜c. Cash wheat sold at 1c decline, but closed nominally firmer.

September corn opened at 43⅜c, advanced to 43¾@43⅞c, where it closed—1¼c higher than yesterday. May closed ⅛@¼c higher than that day. Cash corn was firm and about ¼c per bushel higher.

Oats—At the close September was ¼c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were quiet and steady.

Provisions—The demoralized hog market told on product this morning, holders selling freely and prices declining on the offerings. As wheat gave evidence of a more settled and firmer feeling later in the session, a rally in product also took place, and the close was at unchanged prices for September pork and lard, and 2½c higher for September ribs.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Spirits turpentine dull and weak at 27@27¾c. Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1 52@1 57½.

CHARLESTON, August 1.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24½c; receipts 85 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 15@1 35; receipts 647 barrels.

SAVANNAH, August 1.—Spirits turpentine opened with sales 400 casks at private terms. No quotations. It closed firm at 25c bid with no sales; receipts ceipts 1,565 casks; stock 23,397 casks. Rosin firm; sales 2,000 barrels; receipts 4,284 barrels; stock 104,369 barrels; quotations: A B C $1 10, D $1 20, E $1 30, F $1 40, G $1 45, H $1 50, I $1 60, K $1 85, M $2 15 N $2 30, window glass $2 50, water white $2 70.

Fire that started in the lumber yards in the northern part of the city of Menominee, Mich., caused a loss of about $500,000. It burned over thirty acres of ground.

TERRIBLE CLOUDBURSTS

IN WYOMING AND NEW MEXICO.

Many Buildings Washed Away and Other Property Destroyed—A Number of People Drowned—Santa Fe Railroad Track Badly Damaged—Socorro, N. M., Swept by a Cloudburst—Sixteen Lives Lost.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—A special from Socorro, N. M., says that the flood of yesterday was the greatest in the history of New Mexico. Sixteen persons are known to have lost their lives in the raging waters. The storm began with a downpour of rain at 2 p. m., and after two hours of terrific rainfall a cloudburst struck the mountain about five miles above the town and in less than half an hour after dark gigantic waves, bringing bricks, mud and debris, took their devastating course through the streets. The bridges and at least a mile of grade of the Magdalena branch of the Santa Fe Railroad was washed away and some damage resulted to the main line south of the city. Of several houses which stood near the channel of the Arroraos, not a vestige is left. Water entered the Catholic church and the Convent of the Sacred Heart is expected to fall. It is impossible to save the adobe houses when once the water has soaked through their foundations. None of the business portion of the city is injured, but not a dwelling house escaped some damage.

CASPER, WYO., August 1.—A terrible cloudburst occurred south of this city on Casper mountain, at the head of Garden Creek, last night. The creek is about seven miles long, from mouth to source, and is lined with campers. Near the head of the creek is a Summer resort frequented by local picnic parties and credited with being one of the most beautiful spots in Central Wyoming. The first thing the flood reached was the pleasure resort at the head of Garden Creek. At this point all the buildings were crushed and swept away and the original site of the hotel at this point is buried beneath debris twenty or more feet deep. From here the water followed the course of the creek and demolished everything in its path. Judging from water marks, a volume of water forty feet high and thirty rods wide must have passed through a narrow defile about two miles from the mountain proper.

Without warning this great flood of water, in its rush from the side of the mountain, found many campers up and down the creek, either sleeping or just about to retire for the night. S. Newby and his family had retired for the night, when all at once they were surrounded with water and a race for life began. Newby says that he heard his wife scream for help and grabbed for her, but missed, and in the next second he was being carried on by a great rush of water. That was the last he saw of his wife and baby. Newby grabbed the limbs of a floating tree, and after floating about forty rods was thrown on a bank. Mrs. Newby was found this morning beneath a pile of debris twenty feet high. The boy has not been found.

The tents and wagons of all the campers up and down the creek were destroyed, and at least fifty persons escaped with nothing but their sleeping garments. Food and clothing are being sent to the sufferers by citizens of Casper to-day.

SOCORRO, N. M., August 1.—The excitement attendant upon the flood is over. The list of dead is eight, six of whom are the Duran family and the others two children that were rescued from the flood and died yesterday. Fifty buildings in the city have been washed away and contents destroyed. About one hundred buildings are more or less damaged and a large portion of the contents damaged and destroyed. To these losses must be added the total destruction of gardens and vineyards, and these losses fall upon the poorer classes of people. The Magdalena branch of the Santa Fe railroad is washed away for about five miles and their loss will run into the thousands.

DENVER, COL., August 1.—Another terrible rain storm swept this region this evening and all railroads continue to suffer great losses. An iron bridge over Hard's Scrabble creek, on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, twenty miles west of Pueblo, was swept away about the time the Atlantic express was due at that point. Trains will be delayed for twelve hours. The Arkansas river is to-night a raging torrent, and all travel on roads crossing it has been stopped.

DURHAM'S FIRE

Burned a Number of Places of Business—Loss $100,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1.—At 1 o'clock this morning fire broke out in Reams' tobacco house at Durham and entirely destroyed it, together with large stocks of goods stored in its basement. The fire leaped across the street and burned Stokes' Hall. the Telegraph Office. the Telephone Exchange, offices of the Durham Fertilizer Company and the store of the Durham Supply Company, while the upper parts of the stores of R. D. Blacknall and Macks & Ellis were burned. Great quantities of goods were destroyed or damaged by water. There was also large breakage of plate glass windows. The fire was under control soon after 3 o'clock. Loss is estimated at $100,000.

BASE BALL.

The Record of the Games Played Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

At Chicago—Chicago 5; St. Louis 2.
At Boston—Boston 5; Baltimore 15.
At Pittsburg—Pittsburg 9; Cleveland 0.
At Washington—Washington 9; New York 6.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 8; Brooklyn 10.
At Richmond—Richmond 9; Lynchburg 0.
At Petersburg—Petersburg 7; Norfolk 23.
At New Orleans—New Orleans 14; Nashville 6.
At Montgomery—Montgomery 5; Evansville 7.
At Portsmouth—Portsmouth 6; Roanoke 5.
At Atlanta—Atlanta 9; Mobile 8.

CHOLERA IN JAPAN.

Twenty-seven Places Infected—Death Rate Sixty Per Cent.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Correspondence of the United Press, per steamer China; *Tokio, July 26.*—Cholera continues to rend Japan. Returns now show that twenty-seven places are infected. Up to the 17th of July the total number of cases had been 7,805, of which 4,877 had proven fatal, a death rate of 60 per cent. From this there can be no doubt that the type is very virulent, and in view of that fact the success attained up to the present in preventing the spread of the epidemic and curbing its ravages reflects high credit on the sanitary precautions of the Japanese authorities.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

NEW RAILROAD UNDERTAKINGS IN SOUTHERN STATES.

Cotton Mill Enterprises—Active Demand in the North for Southern Made Furniture.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, August 1.—The *Manufacturers' Record*, in reviewing the industrial progress of the South for the week, reports much activity in the organization of railroad undertakings. Among the projected roads reported for the week are a company to build a long electric road in Florida, a company organized to build about 240 miles of road in North and South Carolina, a company organized to build 75 miles in Alabama; a 20-mile lumber road in North Carolina, and a 80-mile road in Georgia, making an aggregate of over 500 miles of railway projected during the week, with indications that most of these enterprises will begin active construction in the near future.

Cotton mill enterprises continue to attract great attention, and among the companies reported for the week were a $100,000 cotton seed oil company in Arkansas; a 5,000 spindle mill at Charlotte, N. C.; a $100,000 company at Hillsboro, N. C.; a $100,000 company at Edgefield, S. C., and a mill in Georgia.

Bids are invited for the construction of a 64-mile canal in Florida to drain nearly 100,000 acres of muck land. Among other industrial undertakings were two coal mines in Maryland, a $350,000 harbor improvement company in Texas and three large lumber mills in the same State; the consolidation of three of the largest fertilizer companies in the South, with a capital stock of $1,000,000.

An active demand from the North is reported for Southern made furniture. One concern in North Carolina reports that it is shipping its entire product to the New England and Middle States—its annual sales aggregating over $100,000 a year, orders in one day during the week having aggregated thirteen car loads of furniture for shipment to New England.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Movements of U. S. Warships—Naval Orders.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Commander James M. Forsythe, detached from command of the monitors in James river and ordered to command the naval station at Key West, Fla., on the 26th inst., relieving Commander J. K. Wynn, who will be detached and placed on the retired list, Lieut. L. D. Van Duser, detached from the office of naval intelligence and ordered to duty at the Lindsley Institute, Wheeling, W. Va.

The following officers have been ordered to the Newport torpedo station for instructions: Lieuts. J. N. Ellicott, C. Laird, R. M. Doyle, H. S. Knapp and J. L. Jayne, and Ensign P. Andrews.

The training ship Essex will start on a long cruise Saturday, with a large number of naval apprentices on board. Her itinerary follows: Leave Newport August 8, arrive Plymouth, England, September 7, arrive Gibraltar October 19, arrive Tangier, Morocco, October 30, arrive St. Thomas, West Indies, December 9, arrive Yorktown, Va., January 1, 1896. If time will permit the Essex will spend a few days at Cadiz, Spain.

Movements of naval vessels have been reported to the Navy Deparment as follows:

The cruiser Raleigh sailed to-day from Charlestown, Mass., for the Brooklyn navy yard, where her hull will be scraped. The cruiser Detroit arrived at Hankow, China, yesterday, and sailed thence for Shanghai to-day. The monitor Amphitrite sailed to-day from Charleston, S. C., for Wilmington, N. C. The coast defence vesel Monterey left Acapulico, Mexico, yesterday for San Diego. The Naval Academy practice ship Bancroft arrived this morning at Greenwich, Long Island, from Annapolis. The Mohican returned to Seattle, Wash., yesterday from a coal test.

OHIO POPULISTS

In Convention at Columbus—The Platform.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 1.—The State Populist Convention fell into a dispute at the very beginning this morning. Chairman Hugo Preyer, of Cleveland, attempted to continue the old Central Committee of last year for another year. This was fiercely opposed and brought out the statement from Preyer that a scheme was on foot to get control of the party and sell it out. After long discussion the matter was laid aside for decision later on.

At midnight the Committee on Resolutions agreed upon a platform. It endorses Coxey's good roads and non-interest-bearing bonds plans, favors abolishment of national banks, asks a law making all contracts providing for payment in gold illegal, favors per diem pensions, demands the unlimited coinage of silver at the legal ratio, regardless of policy of any other nation, and the issuance at once of sufficient greenbacks to make the volume of currency equal to $50 per capita.

BLACKBURN'S CAMPAIGN.

Denouncing Cleveland and Ridiculing the Kentucky Democratic Convention.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FRANKFORT, KY., August 1.—Senator Blackburn's campaign was continued today at Baldknob. A river barbecue was started by the McCreary people and made competition lively. Senator Blackburg, in his speech, denounced Cleveland for sending Carlisle away from his duties at Washington to "ventilate his cuckoo ideas before the Kentucky Democrats." He then ridiculed the action of the State convention on the platform issue. He said that the 105 votes of Louisville and those of the big cities overrode the wishes of the western portion of the State, where the big Democratic majorities were rolled up, and the convention made a platform to suit the wishes of a city that went Republican last fall by 5,000 votes.

WARM WIRELETS.

At Louisville—Louisville-Cincinnati game postponed until to-morrow.

The Prohibitionists of Maryland have nominated a State ticket with Joshua Levering, of Baltimore, for Governor.

A correspondent returning from the seat of the Indian trouble in the Jackson Hole country reports everything quiet so far as actual hostilities are concerned.

The Standard Wagon Company and the Davis Company, of Cincinnati, made an assignment. The Standard is reported as having $800,000 assets and $400,000 liabilities, and the Davis $150,000 assets; no liabilities given.

The New York grand jury which has been investigating the escape of the postoffice robbers Allen, Russell and Killoran, handed in indictments against Sheriff Tamsen, ex-warden Raabe, of Ludlow street jail, ex-keepers Schoen and Schneer.

TO Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

FIRE IN DURHAM.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT OVER $100,000.

Insurance Between Sixty and Seventy Thousand Dollars—Crops in Wake County—The Shooting of Annie Davis at Cary—Reward for the Capture of a Murderer—The Morehead Estate—Board of Education—Gov. Carr Will Not Come to Wilmington.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 1.

A general alarm of fire was turned in this morning about 3 a. m., which awoke everybody in town. The fire proved to be in Durham, the reflection of the flames, however, being visible in this city. Mayor Thos. D. Peay made four calls on Mayor Russ by telephone and telegraph, calling on him to aid Durham in fighting the flames which had besieged the business portion of Raleigh's sister city. The telegrams asked for all the help possible. Mayor Russ was soon up town and had an engine and the Rescue Company in readiness. About the time the engine was steamed up, a message came from Durham stating that the flames were under control. Mayor Peay thanked Mayor Russ on behalf of the Raleigh Fire Department for their promptness and willingness to respond to their call. The fire started in a hardware store on Main street at one o'clock a. m. and spread to the block on which Stokes' Hall is situated, destroying it. Stokes' Hall was among the consumed buildings. The flames went back of this block, destroying the large Reames warehouse and other buildings. The Hotel Carolina was in danger at one time. The loss is estimated at between $100,000 and $150,000. Two agencies represented companies which carried $45,000 insurance on the burned property. Another agency is to be heard from. Insurance will amount in all probability to between $60,000 and $70,000.

Farmers in sections of the county have begun to lay by their crops.

The man who was arrested on the excursion train returning to Fayetteville charged with the shooting of Annie Davis at Cary, was given a preliminary trial yesterday before a Justice of the Peace. He was brought here this morning and placed in jail, having been bound over to court under a bond of $500. A witness by the name of Funedge, who was held, said that Hudson did the shooting, though Hudson denied it. He had been drinking.

The heirs of the estate of the late Mary Smith Morehead have already received about $300,000, but they are likely to get more than that amount from a source unknown until recently. In 1856 Mrs. Morehead conveyed about 8,000 acres of land situated in Madison county, Illinois, to a Kentucky party. The land has been resold several times and now contains small towns and farms. It is claimed that under provisions of the will of Richard Smith, father of Mrs. Morehead, they had no right to convey more than a life estate. The land is valued at about $250,000. The University received $35,000 under provision of Mrs. Smith's will, but the institution would not be entitled to any of this amount. Able lawyers say the heir's claims are good. A well-known Western attorney has offered the heirs 50 cents on the dollar for the claim before carrying it to court. The family is a large one, being connected all over the State with many prominent families.

The Governor has ordered a reward of $300 to be given Thos. McEachern, of Wilmington, for the capture and delivery of Duncan McEachern, wanted for the murder of Anderson Terry, to the sheriff of Cumberland county. The murder was committed in 1880, and the reward was offered during Governor Jarvis' administration. The negro left North Carolina, but returned and settled in Wilmington.

The Board of Education were to have met, but owing to the absence of Hon. J. C. Scarboro, they failed to do so. Messrs. Burkhead and Camp appeared before the Board, expressing a desire to purchase all the swamp land belonging to the State and under the supervision of the Board in the counties of Columbus and Brunswick.

A party from Wake Forest, while riding in a spring wagon near the falls of the Neuse, were thrown out, resulting in a serious accident to two ladies of the party. Mrs. Dixon, a lady who has passed the meridian of life, had an arm broken. Miss Annie Rogers had an arm broken in three places. The others were severely jostled and bruised. A bolt came loose in the front part of the wagon, causing it to drop down. The horses became frightened and strewed things along the roadside.

Governor Carr and Adjutant-General Cameron find it impossible to be present on the occasion of the arrival of the Amphitrite at Wilmington.

NEW YORK TRUCK MARKET.

Full and Reliable Reports of Markets For Southern Fruits and Vegetables.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Apples and pears fairly active and firm for fine. Peaches in light receipt, firm and in fair demand. Grapes in better supply and weak, unless fancy. Watermelons still plentiful, quiet and freely offered. Fine muskmelons in demand, supply mostly inferior and neglected. Vegetables without change. Huckleberries, per quart, 4 to 7c. Apples, per crate, 25 to 50c. Pears—LeConte, per barrel, $1.00 to 2.25; do Bartlett, per crate, 50 to 60c. Grapes—Georgia common, per basket, 10 to 15c; do South Carolina, 1 pound, 5 to 12c; do case, $1.25 to 1.50; do North Carolina, 1 pound, 5 to 12c; do basket, 25 to 30c. Peaches—Carrier 75c to $2 00; do basket, 30c to $1 00; crate 75c to $1 00. Watermelons, per hundred, $7 00 to 15 00; car loads $50 00 to $135 00. Muskmelons, per barrel, 75c to $2 50; do basket 25 to 75 cents; carrier 75c to $3 00; crate $1 00 to 1 25. Egg plants, per barrel, $1 00 to 1 75. Onions—Virginia potato barrel, $1 25 to 1 50; basket 40 to 60 cents; do Maryland and Delaware, per barrel, $1 25 to 1 75. Potatoes, rose, $1 00 to 1 50; sweets, $2 50 to 4 50. Tomatoes, Maryland carrier, 40 to 75c; do Norfolk 40 to 65 cents.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—45 casks spirits turpentine, 56 bbls rosin, 52 bbls tar, 88 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—98 casks spirits turpentine, 381 bbls rosin, 23 bbls tar.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—59 casks spirits turpentine, 288 bbls rosin, 18 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk R. R.—11 casks spirits turpentine, 1 bbl crude turpentine.

Stmr Frank Sessoms—39 casks spirits turpentine, 127 bbls rosin, 30 bbls tar, 6 bbls crude turpentine.

Steamer Daggett—10 casks spirits turpentine, 51 bbls rosin, 71 bbls tar, 12 bbls crude turpentine.

Larkin's flat—11 casks spirits turpentine, 64 bbls rosin, 1 bbl tar, 8 bbls crude turpentine.

Total receipts—Spirits turpentine, 263 casks; rosin, 963 bbls; tar, 196 bbls; crude turpentine, 95 bbls.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 30 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

5,000 volumes in Wilmington Library. One of many free privileges to Y. M. C. A. members, $5.00. Temporarily reduced. jy 23 1m

Mechanics' Home Association Stock. A small number of shares in the tenth series still left. Can be had if applied for this week to W. M. Cumming, Secretary and Treasurer. jy 31 2w

Salesman Wanted to sell the Rapid Dish Washer to the wholesale and retail trade. Washes and dries the dishes in two minutes without wetting the fingers. $75 a week and all expenses. Easy position; no hard work; can make $100 a week. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. jy 30 tf

Pears, five barrels Nice Pears just received. Also Watermelons and Apples. Neill McKinnon, No. 18 South Water street. c21

For Rent—No. 308 South Front street, at present occupied by Mr. James Sprunt. F. A. Lord, Agent. july 18 tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON Intelligence Bureau, Wilmington, N. C. Still in the lead for servants, Want one girl, White, German preferred, who will work for $8 per month, where she will have a home. R. B. Reardon, Prop. jy 7 tf

A new drink. Trilby Cocktails at the French Cafe. Also all kinds Liquors, Cigars and fancy drinks served. A. P. Levy, Proprietor.

Photographs.—U. C. Ellis, at No. 114 Market street, for the latest style, best quality, finest finished and lowest-priced Photographs—$1.00 per dozen. U. C. ELLIS. c21

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store, 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, F. H., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21



Certainly she need Shoes to complete her costume. It is a large want and to meet the case fully the Shoes should be selected from our stock. Our stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Oxfords contains all the latest styles. Our LOW PRICES will astonish you. Don't buy until you have seen our $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 Oxfords. If you will give us a call you will find that for latest styles and low prices we cap the climax.

Geo. R. French & Sons.
jy 28 tf

Turnip Seed, Fall Crop.

Just arrived.

Low Prices. Large Stock.

Robert R. Bellamy & Co.

Wholesale and Retail

Druggists

N. E. Cor. Front & Market sts.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Write for quotations.
may 7 3m

Cash Paid
—FOR—
Beeswax.

If you have some to sell, ship it to us, and we will allow you

29 Cents Per Pound

For it in Boston, and no charge for Commission or carting. References all through the South if required.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,
Boston, Mass.
may 28 tf Office and Warehouse 36 Central Wharf.

Frank H Stedman, Jas. S. Worth.

Stedman & Worth.

INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company jan 25 tf

SACRIFICES

IN THE

Different Departments

—AT—

Katz & Polvogt,

116 MARKET ST.

Prior to Their

Removal

—TO—

No. 9 Front St.

JUST THINK!

You Can Buy a

Dollar's Worth of Goods

For 75 Cents.

MANY ITEMS MARKED AT

HALF VALUE.

THE STOCK MUST GO.

KATZ & POLVOGT.
july 28 tf

1 3-4 lb., 2 lb. and 2 1-4 lb.

Bagging.

New Arrow Ties,

August and September

DELIVERY AT LOWEST PRICES

Get our prices before buying.

WORTH & WORTH.

Wholesale Grocers.

july 27 tf

What's the Matter With the Sterling?

"SHE'S ALL RIGHT." FIRST IN ONE-quarter mile 36 seconds race; first in one-half mile 1.08; first in three-quarter mile race at Ocean View races yesterday evening. Buy one and be satisfied. It will always carry you to VICTORY. Fastest on earth, built like a watch and never needs repairs.

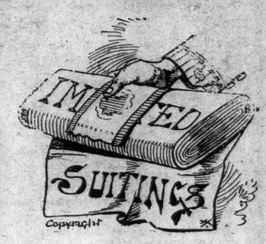
M. P. TAYLOR, JR., Agent,
26 North Front street.

Tribune, Stormer, Lovell, Diamond, Dianas. First class repair shop. Wheels for rent. jy 27 tf

UN-ZA-RE
PRI-SA-ZINO
BILL IC
MADE.



FROM



ARE



$3.00 PANTS.

We guarantee a fit in all Clothing made to order, and we are now ready to solicit Fall orders for Suits from $12.50 up. Call and see sample. All Wool Sweaters from $1.50 to $2 50. Bath Suits $1 00. Bicycle Racing Suits $1 00. Sporting goods a specialty.

C. E. GORDON,

Northeast Cor. Front and Market St,
July 12 tf

Women Watch for the

Items that suit you best and prices that you think are cheap. This is our moving price and means all cash.

Check homespun 32 inches wide 3¼c a yard; Check homespun, 32 inches wide at 4½ and 5c; heavy white homespun ¾ yards at 4c; Rockingham AA, 1 yard wide 4½c; Rockingham A, the heaviest homespun, at 5c; Bleaching, 1 yard, 4½c, better at 5 and 6c. Andrasscroggin bleaching at 7c, one yard wide. Fruit of the Loom, one yard wide, 8c. fine line of heavy dress Ginghams at 5c. Apron checks, all colors, at 5c; with borders, fine goods, 42 inches wide, at 8c. White Lawn at 4 to 18c. 41-inches wide fine white and black, nicely embroidered Shirt Flouncing at 25c, regular price 69c. White Skirt Lace, 42-inches, beautiful goods, 29c, worth 60c. Decorated muslin, worth 10 and 12½c, now going at 8c. Crinkle Crepon in Cream, with blue-black finish, stripe through it, long goods, at 6¼c, worth 10c. White Marseilles, beautiful goods, worth 35c, our price 18c. Shirt Waists—Silk finish, Cream, Blue, Black, Red, and Figured, 18 inches wide, at 35c per yard. Dress Lining and Stiffening of all kinds. Spool cotton basting thread at 1c a spool; Dragon at 2c; Coats' thread, all colors and numbers, at 4c a spool. In Hosiery we have children's black hose, Nos. 4½, 5, 6 and 7, for 5c a pair; larger sizes at 10c a pair. This is a special price. Ladies' long leg, London shape Hose, seamless, at 10c a pair, or 3 pair for 25c.

We are on Front street opposite the Market House.

BRADDY & GAYLORD, Prop.
of Wilmington's big Racket Store.
july 28 tf

MINERAL WATERS

ON DRAUGHT,

And by the Bottle or Gallon.

Harriss Lithia Water.

Barium Springs Water.
Panacea Springs Water.
Poland Springs Water.
Fonticello Lithia Water.

Bottled Waters.

Villacabras—Saratoga, Vichy.
Thompson's Bromide Arsenic.
Apollinaris—Carlsbad Sprudel.
Hunyadi Janos.
Hunyadi Matjas.
Rubinat Condal—Londonderry Lithia; Congress; Bethesda; Hathorn and others.

On Sale at

Bunting's Pharmacy

jy 21 tf Y. M. C. A. Building, Wilmington, N. C.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

Wilmington, N. C

Are now handling a few additional lines, such as

ICE CREAM FREEZERS,

WATER COOLERS

COOK STOVES,
RANGES,
Garden Hose
Lawn Mowers.

They undoubtebly have the finest Cream Freezer and the lowest price Lawn Mowers ever brought to this market.

GOOD GOODS and SQUARE DEALING is their motto with those they sell to as well as those from whom they buy.

14 North Front Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

Schools and Colleges.

Notre Dame of Maryland.

College for Young Ladies and Preparatory School for girls. Regular and elective courses. Music and Art specialties. Conducted by School Sisters of Notre Dame. ROLAND PARK, near Baltimore, Md. jy 21 2m* su we fri

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,

LEXINGTON, VA.

57th Year. State Military, Scientific and Technical School. Thorough Courses in general and applied Chemistry, and in Engineering. Degrees conferred in courses: Grad. V. M. I., and Bachelor Science; in *Post Grad.* courses, Master Science, Civil Engineer. All expenses, including clothing and incidentals, provided at rate of $36 50 per month, as an *average* for the four years, *exclusive of outfit.*

GEN. SCOTT SHIP, Superintendent.
july 14 19t su we fr

SALEM
FEMALE ACADEMY.

The 94th Annual Session begins September 5th, 1895. Register for last year shows more than 200 persons under instruction during the year. Special features:—the development of Health, Character and Intellect. Buildings thoroughly remodelled. Fully equipped Preparatory, Collegiate and Post Graduate Departments, besides first-class schools in Music, Art, Languages, Commercial and Industrial Studies

J. H. CLEWELL, Principal, Salem, N. C
july 20 1w*

NORTH CAROLINA
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

The next session of this College will begin September 5th. Examinations at county seats first Saturday in August. Young men desiring a technical education at an unusually low cost will do well to apply for catalogue to

A. Q HOLLADAY, Pres.,
july 11 tf Raleigh, N. C.

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